The Weekly Post.

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DORCAS.

From Saturday Afternoon.

The honest heart may well be proud
An honest tear to shed;
With loving hand I sew her shroud;
The good old soul is dead.

She died as she had lived—alone;
We found her—not one trace
Of the last fearful passion shown
By her dear, withered face.

Reproach, regret were all in vain,
'Twas like her so to die,
As if to save our hearts the pain
Of bidding her good-bye.

How poor and plain she used to be!
How generous and how kind!
She left a blessed memory
And three black gowns behind.

The little place she used to rent
Will be a lonely spot;
A certain grace her presence lent
To the house and garden plot.

The children swung upon her gate,
And watched her apples fall,
And still, like some benignant fate,
She smiled upon them all.

The roses on her window tree
Were plucked before they bloomed;
And lavender and sanctity
Her quiet rooms perfumed.

She rests at last from pain and woe;
She sees God's perfect will;
And yet, though free from care I know
She must be busy still.

Perchance, while through the golden air
The heavenly music swells,
She shows some little angel where
To find the asphodels.

Or, rent with mercies from the skies,
To comfort souls unblest,
She flies, God's bird of Paradise,
On wings that cannot rest.

Glad be her flight! She rises o'er
The cloud that round us lowers;
The tears shall fill her eyes no more
That gather fast in ours.

MARION DOUGLAS.

THE SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPH.

[From an old Magazine.]

It was the evening of a disagreeable day, the 31st of March, of this present year. Rain and snow mingled together; but the very dreariness of the weather prompted me to call upon the Dudleys, who were suffering a most melancholy bereavement. The servant admitted me without announcement as I was the confidential friend of the family. Miss Dudley was sitting in a chair with her head bowed over her arm, and when she raised her face to greet me I saw she had been weeping. Dudley was walking up and down, back and forth, with slow dragging steps, his head sunk on his breast. I sat down beside Caroline, taking her hand in mine, for we were engaged to be married when the year of mourning had expired.

"This weather is enough to depress even the happy," I said, "but I wish that I had found you more cheerful. Do you not think that you ought to overcome, so far as possible, this trouble, for Dudley's sake? It is killing him."

"I know it and that is what gives me so much pain. Of course my grief is nothing compared to his. But it breaks my heart to see him so changed. I fear that if he does not die outright a worse calamity will happen. Sometimes I fear for his mind.

The disaster which had brought such irremediable ruin upon the house of Dudley was the loss of his wife. Her youth, her beauty, her devotion to him, and the tragic manner of her death, were apparent to all why his sorrow should be deeper than that of many others similarly bereaved. To me, who knew something of the character of both and of the intense love which seemed to blend their beings into one, it was almost a marvel that he survived her at all. When I had seen them together in the freedom of their own home the thought had more than once occurred to me that the existence of each was dependent upon that of the other. Yet had perished suddenly—been swept him by a swift and terrible catas-e, which had hardly allowed them ting embrace.

the autumn of 1862 Dudley had called to Havana upon business. wife persuaded him to permit her ccompany him. How well I remem- that splendid autumn day upon ch they sailed! Caroline and myself id with them on the vessel until the t moment. How beautiful Mrs. Dud- looked as she waved her handker- ief to us from the deck, the bright lor lighting up her always eloquent ce into the loveliest animation! We had watched the noble vessel until it was a speck out in the Narrows; then we had turned away with a sigh, half sad and yet not sad. We had no presentment of evil, and when her brother and wife returned Caroline and I were to be married.

That vessel was fated never to touch the Cuban shores. When but twelve hours from Havana, at midnight, in the midst of darkness and storm, she was run into by another ship, and sank in fifty minutes. Thrown from his berth by the severity of the collision, Dudley seized his trembling wife under his arm, forcing his way through the disordered crowd from the cabins, already filling th water to the upper deck. Here he tained his place while the men and rs made efforts to launch the boats. first of these filled and went down. econd was more successfully man-

A few women, to whom was the first chance were lowered into he light of lanterns, whose un- gleam made the tempest more g. Mrs. Dudley clung to her d, begging to be allowed to stay until he, too, should be per- make this desperate effort at . But for once her prayers had ce with him. His desire for , overruled the pleadings of th almost rudeness he tore clinging arms, the rope was bout her waist and she was own. The lantern threw a m upon her pallid face, turn- s she swung off from the nd that was the last look e countenance dearest to w men who manned the o get away from the vortex el would make in sinking oiled in upon it, and the that the boat had gone Dudley, caring no more jumped into the boiling crew of the uninjured im up before life was ex- vered consciousness to cabin of the other after daylight the ound the spot, until ng any floating per-sons who might be clinging to pieces of the wreck were over. Then it continued on its way to New York.

Over four months had elapsed, during which a ray of light which had hardly penetrated Dudley's despair. His sister shared his darkened life, deferring our marriage and withdrawing from society to devote herself to him. I was almost the only one outside of their near circle of relatives whom they cared to see.

At times Dudley would be possessed of a strange fancy that his wife might not be dead—that she might have escaped—be now in some remote portion of the world whither some passing bark had conveyed her. Facts and theories were against him. The boat which they had seen overwhelmed by the waves had never been heard from. Another boat, which had put out last, had succeeded upon landing upon an island coast after three days of floating on the waste of waters, but in all humane probability the first boat had gone down within five minutes after she left the ship's side. Sometimes Dudley would work himself into an alarming state of excitement, avowing his belief that his wife was alive. His only argument was that if she were dead she certainly would vouchsafe him some token to put his mind at rest.

This evening of the 31st of march I felt light hearted and joyous despite the sad faces of my friends. My spirits had risen triumphant over the weather, over the gloom induced by sympathy with others, even over the impatience I sometimes felt at the consummation of my wishes. I am sure that my face shown with pleasure, for I had that day received a letter containing news of an access of fortune, which had exhilarated me beyond the power of my ordinary troubles to subdue.

Suddenly Dudley stopped in front of us. His eyes, looking larger and darker than ever from the sunken lines about them, were fixed upon me, with an intensity almost unbearable.

"Is is not strange," said he, "that all this time—all this time—she has sent me no message?"

I was surprised as well as startled by his question. Despite his theory that if she were dead she would comfort him by some special message, I had not realized that he was really seeking consolation in looking for some palpable token from the spiritual world. It was too much opposed to his previous habits of thought.

"What have you expected?" was all I could for a moment say.

"Anything to prove that she is mine in death as well as life."

It was just then an idea flashed upon me which I hoped would save him from the madness which at times I apprehended might destroy his brain, noble and massive as its structure was. I resolved to lay the details of my plan before Caroline, at the same time imparting to her the piece of good fortune which had occurred to me. For this purpose I drew her away into the library, where, in brief time, I unfolded my ideas and explanations. When we returned to the parlor she took her brother's arm, walking up and down the rooms with him.

"Have you seen any of those spirit photographs, brother?"

"What are they?" He ceased walking, looking inquiringly at her.

"They are photographs nowadays which fix the shadow of sould as well as bodies—so they say! The spirit of the deceased friend wished for appears beside the picture of the sitter, faint and shadowy, as becomes a spirit, but still quite palpable."

"You smile, Caroline; are you jesting?"

"No, I am only relating the last marvel of spiritualism."

"What do you think of it?" directing his question to me.

"It's rather a new thing, even with the Spiritualists themselves. I have not made up my mind about it. In fact I have never inquired much into the phenomena. But when you spoke so earnestly of having expected a message from Eleanora it occurred to me that it could hardly come in a more acceptable or more convincing shape than this."

"To-morrow we will make the experiment. If there is any such thing possible I know that Eleanora will come to me. I shall be permitted to see her. If she does not come I shall know she is still alive!"

It was decided that we should go at 2 o'clock the next day to the photographer whom I selected. When we entered the gallery we became conscious of a peculiar influence permeating our very souls. As a person in the dark, in total silence and seeing nothing, yet perceives the presence of another who approaches him, so each of us perceived an intangible something which thrilled us beyond speech. But few words were spoken. The business like manner of the operator was in curious contrast to the intense emotions of those who hung upon his movements. In answer to Dudley's question he said that the day was excellent for his purpose. He arranged his plates, screens and camera with a matter of fact air; as if he were not about to attempt to catch and fix the fleeting shadow of the immortal soul divested of its garment of earth. It struck me as being a strange mixture of the material and spiritual—this preparation of chemicals, this assistance of the ethereal light, itself the nearest to spirit of tangible substances, this arrangement of screens and burnishing of glass, by such palpable apparatus to seize the image of the immortal soul and retain it for the gaze of mortal eyes. I presume no such reflections had place in the mind of Dudley. Soul, thought and sense were concentrated upon one object.

Obedient as a child, he submitted himself to the operator. When all was ready he seated himself in the chair placed for the purpose. Standing at one side of the room, before the door of a smaller apartment used as a dressing-room for ladies, was a large screen. Caroline had gone into this apartment for a few moments when we first arrived, but she now stood by my side, silently waiting for the finale. I knew by her irregular breathing and slight paleness that she was much agitated.

The screen was drawn forward a few feet towards the sitter, and another placed to throw out the back-ground. By the arrangement thus effected the subject was half inclosed in an improvised apartment which shut out a great part of the room from his observation.

The operator then gave him a few directions:

"Fix your eyes upon the comers. I will not withdraw the cap until I discern from your expression that your attention is sufficiently concentrated. Only of one thing be sure, whatever you may feel or become conscious of, as you value the result to be obtained, do not betray any emotion. Remain motionless and silent until I give you liberty to move and speak. Above all, do not turn to see that which you feel approaching you. Many persons become so agitated in the moment of trial as to render futile their own wishes. I believe you have more firmness."

Dudley made a brief response, to the effect that he should fulfil his part. He fixed his eyes upon the camera with a steady gaze. Once or twice his eyelids trembled, and his hands clenched each other with the effort at restraint which he made.

Presently the cap was taken off, and —after a moment, which might have been years to him—was replaced. Mindful of his promise, he did not speak or turn his head until he was requested to leave his chair. During the time of waiting for the photograph to be brought out on the glass he moved restlessly about.

"It is the best I have ever taken," said the operator, as he placed the glass carefully in Dudley's out-stretched hands.

We crowded close to look over his shoulder. The marvel had been wrought! There was he with his keen, eager look, and there a little to one side and just behind him, a part of her figure hidden by him, was Eleanora. She seemed almost to float, so light was her poise as she bent over his shoulder. Her golden hair, for which she had been so admired in life, wandered about her throat and shoulders as if the breezes of heaven were at that instant stirring them. She appeared to be robed in some ethereal texture, clasped by a girdle at the waist and flowing in full folds about her limbs. It was Eleanora, the fair young wife, as we all remembered her. She wore a joyful expression, as if it was an intense pleasure to be near her husband; but it seemed to me that the sweet face had a slightly thinner, maturer look, as if she, too, had suffered from having been torn so suddenly from her earthly home.

The photographer was uneasy lest Dudley in his ecstasy should press the plate to his lips and mar the impression. He took it gently from him remarking:

"This is altogether the best spirit photograph I have ever taken. It is miraculous! Mrs. Dudley's likeness is as vivid and perfect as your own."

"And she *was* here," cried Dudley, "as really and truly as I am or as you are! Oh, what happiness is this, to feel that our loved ones are separated from us by so slight a barrier. I tell you I heard the rustle of her garments as distinctly as if in life she were coming once more to bless me with her touch and smile. I detected the very odor of violets, the perfume she always used. Yes as true as God vouchsafed me this token. I felt her breath on my cheek."

At this moment his glance became fixed upon the opposite side of the room. He gazed a moment in silence, then resumed in a rapt tone, like one who speaks in a vision, "I do see her! she is there now. I behold her plainly. Eleanora! She doubts—she hesitates! Do not go—stay with me!"

We looked and beheld with our own eyes the truth of what he asserted. As distinctly as ever we beheld a friend in the broad light of day, there stood Mrs. Dudley, wavering between flying and approaching. Her hair streamed down as in the picture, her light garments waved about her. He held out his arms and took a step towards her, pausing lest the vision should vanish at too near an approach.

"Eleanora!"

The passion in his voice seemed mighty enough to withhold a spirit from its heavenly destinies. He took another step, and she too, wavering, yet came forward to him. He feared to lay his mortal hand upon her, but love was more powerful than awe. The trance was still upon him, but it was broken when he stretched out his hand and touched her hair.

"Ah! what a blessed answer to my prayer is this, my wife?" He half turned toward us, then back to her. "I see her; she comes to me; she smiles; she blushes; I feel her hair; she is weeping; she is warm; she is living!"

For an instant I felt a breathless suspense; but joy never kills the strong, and Dudley was strong.

This was the good fortune which had so exalted me the previous day; I had received a letter from Boston, from Mrs. Dudley, giving me an account of her escape in an open boat; the days of exposure; a long and wearisome voyage in a sailing vessel which picked up the boat's crew and landed in Boston; and she had written to me, as Dudley's most intimate friend, to ascertain if he were alive, and if so to break to him the news of her safety. Poor thing! during all those months of hardship she had been compelled to endure the uncertainty as to her husband's fate. I had immediately telegraphed to her that Dudley was alive and at home; that she must come on by the next train; that I would receive her at the depot, and in the meantime prepare Dudley for the news.

When I had gone to his house the previous evening I had been troubled how to communicate my joyful tidings. I was afraid the greatness of the change from despair to such bliss as this would shake the reason which seemed already on the verge of madness. The chance mention of the photograph suggested the idea to me of gradually preparing his mind in the manner which I carried out for the final consummation of his happiness. I intrusted my plan to Caroline, who approved of it. At the most it would only be keeping him from his wife an hour or two longer.

Caroline herself brought the dress already perfumed with violets, which had once been a favorite dress of Eleanora's, but had long lain among the precious relics of the supposed dead. The privacy of the dressing-room gave the two women an opportunity to arrange the scenic effects. Probably it was as hard for Eleanora to restrain herself as for Dudley when, as he said truly, he heard the rustle of her garments and felt the living warmth of her breath upon his cheek.

All necessity for further restraint was now over happily; the young wife lay sobbing upon the bosom whose every throb had been so constant to her. Caroline was in tears, and I am not ashamed to confess that my own eyes were not as clear as usual.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the mildday's sunny hours;
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of leaves and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again,
Brings, in the annual round, the morn,
When, greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born.

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
Calmly the mighty Hudson flows!
By snow-clad fell and frozen field
Broadening the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps through space,
And rends the oak with sudden force,
Can raise no ripple on his face,
Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus 'mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
Increase of honors to his name.

William Cullen Bryant in the Sunday School Times.

Bob Ingersoll as a Farmer.

While we take the smallest possible stock in Bob Ingersoll's politics, much less his theology, he has given his Illinois friends some racy remarks on farming which will be found pleasant reading and pertinent to our farm readers. The following is from the Ohio *Farmer*:

You see before you to-day an old and experienced tiller of the soil, one of the hard-handed sons of labor, and one who imagines that he knows something of the art of cultivating the soil and extracting happiness from labor. I know that the old style of farming was a mistake. When I was farmer in the olden times in Illinois they used to fence 160 acres of land with two dogs. When I was a farmer they used to haul wheat 200 miles in a wagon, and sell it for 35 cents a bushel, and bring back about 200 feet of lumber, two bunches of shingles, a barrel of salt, and a cook stove that would never draw. When I was a farmer they feasted on corn and beans, and didn't know very well how to cook even that. We had poor houses and no barns. The horses were put in straw sheds, and long before Spring most of the straw would be eaten away; and it took all the oats and all the corn we could stuff into those horses to keep them from actual starvation. In those days most farmers thought the best place for a pig-pen was immediately in front of the house, and the wood-pile, as a general thing, consisted of one log, upon which one axe or two had been worn out in the fruitless effort to make kindling.

The shrinkage in property has been in the great cities. The farms will produce as much as ever. The prosperous times have gone; the cities are bankrupt: the country is still filled with wealth. And now, when the hard times are upon us the people see that after all there is more real prosperity, more real pleasure, in agriculture than in any other business. And the salvation of our country to-day depends upon the tillers of the soil. No farmer can afford to sell his wheat and corn and oats; he should sell horses—no oats; sheep, cattle and pork—not corn. He should make every profit possible.

Another thing. It is just as cheap to raise a good breed of cattle as a bad breed; scrubs will eat just as much as thoroughbreds. If you are not able to buy Alderneys and Durhams, then you can raise the corn breed. By corn breed I mean those cattle that have enough to eat and are treated with kindness. Every farmer who will feed his cattle with all they can eat, and treat them with kindness, in a few years will have blooded stock on his farm. In the old times when I was a farmer, not a tree was set out once in ten years; not a grape-vine was planted, and about the house not a flower could be seen; when you went to their houses you were not met by flowers and trees loaded with fruit, but by yellow dogs that came bounding over the worm-fence like wild beasts. I am not one of those who think that in order to raise hogs you must be one. Put on clean clothes, take a seat in the yard under the trees, and amidst the perfume of flowers, surrounded by your family, and you will know what it is to feel like a gentleman. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there is no such country as Illinois. The East is hard and stony, the soil is stingy, and the far West is a desert, parched and barren, looking as dreary as would perdition with the fire out.

It is not necessary, in this age of the world, for a farmer to rise in the middle of the night and begin his work. This getting up so early in the morning is a relic of barbarism. It has made hundreds and thousands of young men curse the business. There is no need of getting up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the winter morning. The farmer who persists in doing it, and persists in dragging his wife and children from their beds, ought to be visited by a missionary. For what purpose do you get up? To feed the cattle? Why not feed them more the night before? It is a waste of life. In the old times they used to get up about 3 o'clock in the morning, and go to work long before the sun had risen with "healing upon His wings;" and as a just punishment they all had the ague, and they ought to have it now. The man who cannot get a living upon Illinois soil without rising before daylight ought to starve. Eight hours a day is enough for any farmer to work, except in harvest time. When you rise at four and work till dark, what is life worth? Of what use are all the improvements in farming? Of what use is all the improved machinery unless it tends to give a farmer a little more leisure?

Recollect that cooking is one of the fine arts. It takes far more sense to be an excellent cook than a tolerable lawyer. I am a good cook myself, and I have no accomplishments of which I am so proud. The farmers should have good things to cook, and good things to cook with. Throw your miserable little stoves out of the window. Get ranges, and have them so built that your wife need not burn her face off to get you your breakfast. Do not make her cook in a kitchen hot as an orthodox perdition. It is just as easy to cook well as to cook any other way. There ought to be a law passed making it a crime punishable with imprisonment in the penetentiary, to fry beefsteak. Broil it; it is just as easy; and when broiled it is just delicious. Fried beefsteak isn't fit for a beast. Give your wives and the daughters conveniences, and in a little while they will be excellent cooks. Good cooking is one of the highest arts of civilization. The man who invented a good soup did more for his race than the inventor of any system of theology. You must remember that that if you wish your wife to cook well she must have the conveniences to cook with. In olden times there would be eleven children in the family and only one skillet, and they generally depended upon what few boards they could tear off the house for kindling. See to it that there is plenty of kindling and plenty to cook. There is no reason why farmers should not have fresh meat all the year round. There is no sense in stuffing yourself with salt meat every morning and making a well out of yourself for the balance of the day and then wonder why you don't enjoy good health Make your houses comfortable. Do not huddle togeather in a little room around a red-hot stove with every window fastened down. Do not live in this poisoned air, and then when one of your children dies put a piece in the paper, commencing with 'Whereas it hath pleased providence to remove from our midst—.' Have plenty of air and plenty of warmth. Let your children sleep. Do not drag them from their beds in the darkness o the night.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Her Personal and Professional Characteristics.

[London Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

Before describing the George Eliot of to-day, let me refer for a moment to her early life. Her father was steward of the estates of the Marquis of Aylesbury, at Nuneaton, and those of Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth. He was a very successful manager, and when he died he left his business to a son, who yet cares for the same estates. I know nothing of Miss Evans's early life, further than that her first literary work dates back to 1845 or 1846, and was a translation from the German of Straus's "Life of Jesus." The rationalistic quality of this work, and the knowledge of German necessary to its translation, afford one a hint as to the spiritual tendencies of, and the amount of information possessed by, one who could then have been only a very young girl. Her next production made its appearance in *Blackwood's*, and was entitled "Scenes in Clerical Life." Her first hit was "Adam Bede." Perhaps it may be stated as probable that Miss Evans was stimulated in the direction and production of fiction by the wonderful success of Charlotte Bronte, whose "Jane Eyre" had just then taken the English world by storm.

At that period in Miss Evans's life, or at least many years ago, George H. Lewes was editor of some well-known magazine—I believe the *Westminster Review*. He is a man well known in literature, having written the "Physiology of Common Life." "The Life of Goethe," a translation of Comte's philosophical works and other valuable and elevated books. Mr. Lewes and Miss Evans became friends. Soon after this acquaintance Lewes's wife eloped with Thornton Hunt, a son of the famous Leigh Hunt—a person who in appearance and intellect was in every way inferior to the man whose wife he carried away. There were some children whose motherless condition excited Miss Evans' pity, and she took up her residence in Lewes's house in order to care for them. By some trick Mrs. Lewes managed to secure an interview with Lewes under circumstances which had the effect to prevent a divorce during her lifetime. She then left and never returned. Lewes and Miss Evans went abroad and were married under the laws of a foreign State. Whatever may have been the quality of the marriage then, the subsequent death of Mrs. Lewes has had the effect to make it legal.

George Eliot is a woman who must have passed her tenth lustrum. Despite this, her hair, a very dark-brown, has none of those silver threads which one might expect where the burden of over half a century of years is superimposed by incessant labor and by experiences full of desolation. She is not handsome. Her face is long, pale, with a small sensitive mouth. Her eyes are a vivid, warm blue-gray, full of depth, not keenly perceptive, now dreamily introspective, always full of sadness. Her hair, worn low, gives a womanly effect to a finely-intellectual forehead. Her general expression is that of wearied sensitiveness—a sensitiveness whose development touches so closely on suffering that they merge into each other, leaving it doubtful where the one ends or the other begins.

She is morbidly sensitive in regard to her appearance and certain phases of her life. She has been offered fabulous sums by London photographers if she would sit for her picture, but she has always refused. So far as I know there is not a picture of her in existence. She goes little or none in society, but has weekly receptions, to which only a certain class is admitted. She may be often seen at the classical matinees, given every Saturday at St. James's Hall, and occasionally she may be seen on the street with a pair of spanking bays, a very swell carriage and liveried servants.

I have been assured that she has already cleared £40,000 on her last work, "Daniel Deronda." This is a godsend in one sense, for although Lewes is a man of unquestioned ability, his books do not sell.

Her home life is a very charming one. She exercises an active supervision and develops a most comprehensive management and exquisite taste in every detail of the household. In composition she is very slow and methodical, writing, I have been assured, not more than from forty to sixty lines a day. When a book is completed she is in such a state of nervous exhaustion that her husband takes her to Italy or southern France to recuperate. While writing she must be scrupulously arranged as to person, while every detail of her surroundings must be in harmonious place.

Her information is encyclopædiac in its extent, and as exact as the sciences. She belongs to a materialistic school of thought, to which Lestie Stephens and George H. Lewes occupy about the same position that do Huxley and Tyndall toward the scientific school, of which they are the head.

The Birth of a Kangaroo.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

There are three old kangaroos at the fair grounds, one, the giant kangaroo, which can leap from 20 to 26 feet at a jump, with an elevation of the curve in his line of flight of from 6 to 9 feet. Then there is a pair of what is known as the Bennett or bush kangaroo that has been seen several times peeping from its mother's sac. When born it was not much over an inch long, and resembled the semi-transparent mouse. It was lifted by the mouth of its mother into the sac, or marsupium, and placed near the nipple, which is instinctively seized. It will remain there until it is capable of taking care of itself.

As soon as born the young are placed in the mother's pouch, which is held open by her fore paws while they are taken up by her mouth. There is no vascular connection between the young kangaroo and the nipple; when separated by force, the milky secretion is seen oozing out; the young seem unable to grasp the nipple, which is sometimes replaced in the mouth by the mother. The teat has a circular enlargement at the tip, which makes it easy to be retained. Though the young can firmly grasp the nipple by the lips, it cannot draw the milk without the aid of the mother, which by the action of the mammary gland can inject this fluid into the mouth of the suckling; lest the act of injection when not coinciding with that of suction, should endanger the life of the fœtus from suffocation, the cartilages of the larynx are so arranged that the opening of the glottis is placed upon the top of the cone which projects, as in whales, into the posterior nostrils, so that the stream of milk passes on each side into the gullet, without the possibility of entering the windpipe—a most striking example of creative design for the protection of this embryonic creature. As the young become older, and long after they are able to graze about like their parents, they frequently retreat to the abdominal pouch, and may often be seen protruding their heads and cropping the herbage at the same time with their mother.

Kangaroos are vegetable feeders, browsing like ruminants, and, like these, occasionally chew the cud, and when browsing apply the fore feet to the ground; at other times they rest upon the tripod formed by the hind legs and powerful tail, with the fore part of the body inclining slightly forward. Mr. Kalb feeds his kangaroos on carrots, rutabagas, cabbage, hay and corn, and in summer they take the fresh grass and clover. The flesh of the kangaroo, like the opossum, is excellent, and the animal is much hunted alike by the colonists and natives of Australia.

Josh Billings on Birds.

THE QUAIL.

The quail iz a game bird, about one size bigger than the robin, and so sudden that they hum when they fly. They have no song, but whistle for music; the tone iz solitary and sad. They are shot on the wing, and a man may be good in arithmetic, fust-rate at parsing, and even be able to preach acceptably, but if he ain't studied quail on the wing he might as well shoot at a streak of lightning in the sky as at a quail on the go.

Biled quail properly supported with jelleys and a Champagne Charlie, iz just the most difficult thing, in my humble opinion, tew beat in the whole history ov vittles and something to drink.

I am no gourmand, for I kan eat bread and milk five days out ov seven, and smack my lips after I git thru, but if I am asked to eat briled quail by a friend, with judishous accompanyment, I blush at fust, then bow my head, and then smile sweet acquiescence,—in other words, I always quail before such a request.

THE PATRIDGE.

The partridge iz also a game bird. Their game iz tow drum on a log in the spring ov the year and keep both eyes open, watching the sportsmen. Partridges are shot on the wing, and are as easy to miss az a ghost iz. It is phun enuff tew see the old bird hide her young brood when danger iz near. This must be seen; it can't be described, and make enny body believe it.

The patridge, grouse, and pheasant are cousins, and either of them straddle a gridiron natural enuff to have been born there. Take a couple of young patridges and pot them down, and serve up with a kind of a chorus, and they beat the ham-sandwiches you buy on the Camden & Amboy Road 87½ per cent. I have eat these lamentable New Jersey ham-sandwiches, and must say that I prefer a couple of basswood chips, soaked in mustard water, and stuck together with Spaulding's glue.

THE WOODKOK.

The fust thing yer generally see ov a woodkok iz a whizz and the last thing a whirr. How so many ov them are shot on the wing iz a mystery to me, for it iz a quicker job than snatching pennys oph a red-hot stove. I have shot at them often, but never remember ov my killing one ov them yit.

They are one ov the game birds, and menny good judges think they are the most elegant vittles that ware fethers.

THE GOSLIN.

The goslin iz the old goose's young child. They are yeller all over, and az soft az a ball of worsted. Their foot iz wove hole, and they kan swim az easy az a drop of kastor-oil on the water. They are born annually about the 15th of May, and never waz known to die natrally. If a man should tell me he saw a goose die a natral deth, I wouldn't believe him under oath after that, not even if he swore he lied about seeing a goose die.

The goose are different in one respect from the human family, who are sed tew grew weaker and wizer, whereas a goslin alwus grows taffer and more phoolish.

I have seen a goose that they sed was 93 years old last June, and didn't look an hour older than one that was only 17.

The goslin waddles when he walks, and paddles when he swims, but he never dives like a duck out of sight in the water, but only changes ends.

The food uv the goslin is rye, corn, oats, and barley, sweet apples, hasty pudding, succotash, and biled cabbage, cooked potatoes, raw meat, wine, jelly, and turnips, stale bred, kold hash, and buckwheat cakes that are left over.

They ain't so particular as sum pholks what they eat, won't git mad and quit if they kant have wet toast and lam chops every morning for breakfast.

NEWSPAPER HUMOR.

—A baby, according to the French, is an angel whose wings decrease as its legs lengthen.

—A coquette is a rosebush from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

—"Any news, Mr. Jinkens?" asked the landlady as that gentleman laid down the paper and began to struggle with his steak. "Yes, ma'am," said Jenkins; "Sitting Bull has crossed the boarder."

—The longest sentence on record was constructed by a Western Judge. He sentenced a man for life, and afterwards slapped two more years to the sentence because the prisoner called him "no gentleman."

—"Mistress—Mary, has that parcel of stationery arrived yet from the store?" Parlor maid—No, ma'am. But I can lend you a few sheets of my own note paper, if you don't mind using my mounygram,'"

—If Ben Pitman is still disposed to be facetious over the cremation of his better half he can erect over the mound containing her ashes a slab bearing the inscription, "Well done, good and faithful servant."—*Worcester Press.*

—Two Irishmen were proceeding in company to a jail-yard to witness an execution, when one said to the other, "I say, Pat, where wud yez be if the hangman had his dues?" "Begorra," said Pat, "I'd jist be walkin' down this sthreet alone."

—A disconsolate Virginian writes that money is scarce and taxes devour everything the poor farmer makes. "Why, a man cannot take a drink," he says, "without having it dashed with two and a half cents on the State debt and undergoing at the same time a solo serenade from a Moffett punch bell."

—On side the meetin'-house—Deacon Norwood (to Elder Tompkins): "Yes, sir; a man with hope and without no faith is just like a young man in a row boat, who ain't got only one oar, and rows round in a circle and don't get nowhere." Small boy (at a safe distance): If he warn't a darned fool he'd scull—*Harvard Lampoon.*

—"Is he a good horse to go?" "Thee would be pleased to see him go," said the conscientious Quaker. A bargain was struck, and a balky horse changed owners. His purchaser, in high dudgeon, went back upon the Quaker. He defied his position: "I have not lied to thee, friend. I told thee, thee would be pleased to see him go. Now wouldn't thee be pleased to see him go?"

—Jimmy's maid carried him to his mother for punishment, Master Jimmy have pinched her in the face so severely that it was black and blue. "Jimmy, you've been a very naughty boy, and you must promise never to pinch Peggy again." "I promise," said Jimmy, with a roguish smile. "Promise what?" asked his mother. "Never to pinch Peggy again where it will show," replied the future member of Congress.

—A Milwaukee third warder named McCarthy gave Archbishop Henni a very old and valuable copy of an Irish Bible. Upon the presentation of the volume the Archbishop asked McCarthy to read a chapter from it. With an incredulous look, McCarthy said: "Sure, an' can't your riverence rade?" "Yes, but not the old Irish." "Fwat!" An' your riverence can't rade the fursht langwhich of the wur'rld? Ye can't rade the langwhich Adam fursht spoke to Ave? Ye can't rade the mother toongue of hivin? Arrah, fwat will ye be doin' at all, when ye rach hivin, your riverence?"

—A correspondent writes to inquire "what is good fer bed-bugs?" Well, we don't just exactly know; but we think that probably human blood is about as good a thing for bed-bugs as can be found. The blood of a healthy child is said to be best. Great care should be taken not to roll on the playful creatures after they get full, for we are told that a well-filled bed-bug can't stand much of a load upon his back. But, however, we would advise our correspondent to turn his attention to other live stock, for bed-bugs are a mean blood-thirsty tribe, anyway.—*Whitehall Times.*

—A negro stepped up to the lunch counter and called for a cup of coffee. A Caucasian standing beside him objected to the presence of the negro at the counter. They quarreled, and the white man snatched up a sandwich and hurled it at the African's head. It fractured the man's skull and killed him instantly. The murderer was arrested, and his only defence was that he didn't know it was loaded." These lunch-counter sandwiches are terrible weapons, and the state should enact the severest laws against handling them carelessly.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—"Does eny of de gen'len understan' what ferlanthropy means?" asked Brother Gardner as he rose up and folded his arms across his noble breast. It was a long time before Fenix Smead lifted his body and replied: "I 'spect dat a ferlantherpist am a pusson dat feels a heap sorry for de poor, an' is allers wantin' to better the condition of his nayburs." "You is mo' dan sixth-fifths kerect," continued the president. "De ferlantherpist sits down befo' a rousin' good fire on a cold day an' wishes dat everybody else had such a fire. He doan't take money out'n his pocket to buy wood an' coal for de poor, but he figures up some scheme by which all de money and all de po' folks is to be divided up somehow, so dat ebery dollar will hab a man an' ebery man a dollar. If he h'ars dat any one starved to death, he figures up de amount ob de grain crop, divides de bushels by de number o' poperlashun, an' makes it plain dat ebery pusson is 'titled to ober thirty bushels ob wheat dis y'ar. De ferlantherpist wishes dat de po' chil'en had clothes, but he doan' buy 'em eny. He wishes dat all de bad folks would reform, but he doan' walk 'roun' among dem for fear of gittin de shine off'n his boots. He adverkates homes for crippled an' aiged an' unfortunate, an' nex' day signs a petishun to frow a one armed soldier out'n a posishun paying a dollar a day, Gem'len, de cull'd race am graded down even below de Turk, But I is ob de solum opinyun dat a good square nigger am forty rods ahed of a ferlantherpist, an' gainin' at ebery jump."—[*Detroit Free Press.*

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IT appears that the United States do not send to all South America, Mexico included, more than $36,000,000 worth of goods per annum, while our imports thence are about $75,000,000. And yet, in 1876, England sold to Mexico and the South American States $105,900,695, and France $63,396,543. The same merchandise is manufactured in the United States and can be sold cheaper. The only means by which we can compete with England and other commercial rivals in this trade is to revive a true spirit of individual enterprise and establish direct steam communication with the principal South American ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

SECRETARY THOMPSON made the remarkable statement to a member of Congress, who called at the Navy Department a few days since, that the accounts of the department showed for the first three months of the present fiscal year a net expenditure less by the sum of $2,000,000 than the usual expenditures of the department during the years when ROBESON was in power. This reduction was not the result of decreased appropriations, for the Secretary says that he has obtained fully as much for his money as ROBESON obtained for the increased number of millions which he expended. The difference of $2,000,000 represents the waste and robbery which went on during ROBESON'S regime. At this rate the Department will cost $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 less annually than during the time of GRANT, while the service will be fully as extensive as it was during that time, and much more efficient.

THE DEMOCRACY AND MR. HAYES.

The *Gazette* talks about the "magnanimous action of the President towards the Democratic party in general and Southern Democrats in particular," being moved thereto by the denunciation of the Presidential swindle by the Indiana Democrats and the prosecution of the Returning Board scoundrels. We confess we cannot see the magnanimity, which implies something disinterested, self-sacrificing and generous. If the *Gazette* means the removal of the troops and the restoration of the South to self-government, Mr. HAYES did nothing but his sworn, constitutional duty—a course made imperative by a hostile House which held the sword and the purse. And if so good a Republican as WM. E. CHANDLER is to be believed, his Southern policy was the result of a bargain to secure to himself the honor, power and emoluments of high office. We see no magnanimity—no self-sacrifice—here. At best Mr. HAYES only did his duty, and he had no alternative; has none now but to continue in the same constitutional course. It is no argument to say that the coarse soldier and corrupt President, GRANT, rode rough-shod over the great guarantees of American liberty and the most sacred rights of the States. Even if so disposed Mr. HAYES has not and will not have GRANT'S power. In one or both branches of Congress, he is certain to be in a minority during his entire administration. GRANT had a Congress, up until the last two years of his reign, ready and willing to do his bidding. There was no escape from Mr. HAYES' Southern policy, and whether it was in accordance with the dictates of duty or the result of a selfish bargain—as so many Republicans assert—it has no claim to be called "magnanimous."

Just what magnanimity Mr. HAYES has shown "towards the Democratic party in general," is a conundrum of the most puzzling character. It was certainly not "magnanimous" towards a party having a majority of a quarter a million on the popular vote, a majority of the electoral vote, and a majority of the States, to swindle it out of the Presidency by taking advantage of the transparent frauds which are likely to land WELLS and ANDERSON in the Penitentiary. Partizan necessity and the engagements of his backers may have constrained Mr. HAYES to this course, but it was not remarkably "magnanimous" towards the Democracy. Or possibly the *Gazette* has a dim notion floating through its cranium that we are indebted to Mr. HAYES for our civil rights and the right to live and move and have our being. Therefore he is to be credited with magnanimity for not extirpating the Democracy from the face of the globe.

It is the Democratic party, in fact, that has shown magnanimity toward Mr. HAYES; but for it he could not have secured the confirmation of his Cabinet, or put in place one in a dozen of his officeholders. The Democrats have made his Southern policy the success it is, and it is the only success of the administration. He has made no return for it, and we ask none. Governor HENDRICKS, in his speech at Indianapolis, stated so correctly the position of the Democratic party towards Mr. HAYES that we venture to reproduce it. Said Mr. HENDRICKS:

> Whilst it is true that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office of President and of Mr. Wheeler to the office of Vice President has been settled under the solemn forms of law, and whilst it is our duty, in my judgment to recognize the title because it is in the interest of the public stability and tranquility to do so, it is still none the less true that an imperative duty demands that a fitting punishment should be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crime that judgment was obtained. Because a judgment is final and exclusive form no reason why immunity should be secured to the criminal through whose perjury it was obtained. If this is true of a simple property judgment rendered in a Court of law, much more is it true of a monstrous crime against the elective sovereignty of a nation. The very fact that it was successful furnishes the strongest reason why the condign punishment of its perpetrators should cover it with perpetual infamy and manifest to all future conspirators against the liberties of the nation the danger of attempting its repetition.

THE SILVER BILL GOES TO MR. HAYES.

The Silver bill with the Senate amendments was taken up in the House on the 21st, and after an hour's debate of three and five minute speeches, the voting commenced. HEWETT of New York, moved to lay the bill on the table, so as to give its opponents a chance to go on the record. This was rejected—ayes 72, nays 204; an unusually full vote, only 17 members being absent. The amendments of the Senate were then voted on. The one that the silver dollar should be a legal tender except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract was concurred in, 176 to 52. The second amendment limiting the silver coinage to not more than four nor less than two millions per month was concurred in, yeas 203, nays 71. The provision for an international silver conference was agreed to, yeas 195, nays 71. The other amendments were concurred in without discussion. The bill goes to Mr. HAYES to-day, and if he does no sign it within ten days or veto it, it will become a law without Executive action.

The bill as it stands was not satisfactory to the silver men, mainly because of the Senate amendment limiting the coinage, and other provisions putting silver on an unequality with gold; but no other bill could secure the necessary two-thirds to overcome the veto HAYES and JOHN SHERMAN are ready to launch, if there is any hope of its being sustained. In this view of the situation, the action of the House was wise. The other provisions, fully equalizing gold with silver, will come in time. The bill, as it stands, remonetizes the silver dollar, and makes it equally with gold a legal tender for the principal and interest of the public debt, custom duties and all debts where the consideration is not otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. This is a great triumph, especially when it is considered it is the first notable departure from the rule of the government for the past ten years of always caring for the bondholders and letting the people take care of themselves. The ship of State has been put about, and is now on the other tack.

THE TOLEDO NATIONAL PARTY.

We see no reason why a Democrat should abandon his own party, and join the movement inaugurated in a national form with a good deal of parade at Toledo, last week. Its name—and names go for a good deal in this world—is no better than "Democrat," which has stood the buffets of fortune, the dangers of success as well as failure, for three quarters of a century; whatever is practical or wise in the Toledo platform is embodied in the Democratic faith, and has been put in practice by the power of Democratic votes to the extent we have been able to control the action of the national government. Certainly if Democrats will will not abandon their party because of the name and principles of the "Nationals," there is nothing to attract them in its prospects of success. It is a new movement without appreciable power in the State governments or Congress. It has met with some trifling success as a distinct organization in local and municipal elections, but they have amounted to nothing in enforcing its ideas on the national government. The repeal of the resumption law by the House, and its probable passage by the Senate, with the assured remonetization of silver, have been accomplished by the power of the Democratic party in Congress, and without the aid of a single vote from the National party, for the very good reason it had none to give. And yet these two measures we might say, are the corner stones of the Toledo platform.

For ten years, commencing with the agitation by Mr. PENDLETON of the plan of redeeming the bonds, according to the letter and spirit of the contract, in legal tenders, THE PITTSBURGH POST has battled in and out of season for every essential, practical idea set forth in the Toledo platform; and there are ex-Republicans active in the movement who all this time have been giving their votes, work and influence to fasten on the people the financial policy against which they now revolt. They did this by voting for GRANT and with the Republican party. One resolution of the Toledo Convention recites the abuses and crimes against which the "Nationals" take up arms, as follows:

> The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of the silver dollar, the excepting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments and the prodigal waste of the public lands.

Every specification here is a charge against the Republican party, and an implied indorsement of the Democracy, for we have uniformly battled against the oppressive and corrupt legislation referred to. The Republican party has been its author and promoter, and has profited by it. And yet with these incontrovertible facts staring them in the face, the Nationals in Convention hold the Democracy equally culpable with the Republican party, which has been controlled for twelve years past by the bondholders and money power.

There is a lack of candor in this part of the National platform that does not speak well for its architects. Instead of attracting Democrats such gross injustice will repel them from any connection with the new party. It may be a good half-way station for Republicans, but it is no place for Democrats. In their own party Democrats can advance all that is valuable in the Toledo platform, with much greater chances of success, than by throwing away their votes on a third party, of which we have one on an average about every six months. If that accomplished blackguard, Brick POMEROY, has his way with the Nationals, as indicated in a resolution he presented and which was adopted at Toledo, favoring separate nominations at all elections and for all offices, they will be little better than a tender to the party of the bondholders generally, and in this State of the CAMERON ring thrown in. This will not be the intention of the honest masses of the party, but it will be the practical result.

THE stability of gold is the constant theme of those who oppose the restoration of the silver dollar to its constitutional place in the currency of the country. What is the evidence on the subject? Prof. STANLEY JEVONS, of Owens College, Manchester, for many years Director of the Australian Mint, and recognized as one of the great living experts on questions of coinage and currency, testifies as follows in a paper read to the London Statistical Society in June, 1865. "There is an abundance of evidence to prove that the value of gold has undergone extensive changes. Between 1789 and 1809 it fell in the ratio of 100 to 54; or by 46 per cent. From 1809 to 1849 it rose again in the extraordinay ratio of 100 to 240, or by 145 per cent. *rendering Government annuities and all fixed payments extending over this period almost two and a half times as valuable as they were in* 1809." "A careful study of the fluctuations of prices, as shown in the annual reviews of trade of the London *Economist*, shows that fluctuations of 10 to 25 per cent. occur in every credit cycle." On the standard authority of Prof. SUESS, of Vienna, it is stated that the gold supply is likely in the future to decrease as rapidly as it increased after 1840, while the silver product is comparatively steady, and must remain so on account of the geological conditions under which it is found.

THE United States frigate Constitution will sail from Philadelphia this week with goods for the Paris Exposition. Over two hundred exhibitors, representing nearly every State in the Union, will have goods on board, and of that number about fifty Philadelphia manufacturers and business houses are contributors. Commissioner MCCORMICK says that applications are pouring in to him by telegraph for space in the Exhibition from persons who at first refused to take any part. An additional ship—the United States steamer Portsmouth—has been placed at his disposal to carry over the goods. She is now in Washington, but will leave for New York this week, where she will load. The Commissioner says he is putting an annex upon a plot of land originally granted, and is paying for it from the Congressional appropriation. The space in this annex was all allotted some time ago, and there will be none for new exhibitors.

THE Legislature has been in session eight weeks and has passed three bills—and one of these was vetoed by Gov. HARTRANFT on Friday. This was a bill for the appointment of an additional Law Judge for the Eighth Judicial district (Northumberland county). The Governor based his objections on the ground that in this case the additional Judge was quite unnecessary, the courts of the county being already as well supplied, in proportion to the volume of business transacted by them, as any of the other courts of the State. The veto leaves but two bills in the Governor's hands as the net results of the session, viz: Senate bill paying the National Guard for services during the riots, and House bill diverting certain revenues from the sinking fund into the general fund of the State.

SENATOR HERR'S resolution for an adjournment of the Legislature *sine die* on the 28th of March has passed the Senate, and has been sent to the House. The resolution does not meet with much favor in that body, in its present shape. The date is too early, and to remedy this, it has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, with a resolution fixing the time for final adjournment on April 10. It is quite probable that the Legislature will not adjourn before the 15th of April.

THE Democratic County Committee on the 23d directed that two Conventions to nominate candidates for county officers and members of Congress shall be held on the 9th of April, the primary meetings for the election of delegates to take place on the 6th of April. The Legislative Conventions will meet later.

A New Map of Pennsylvania.

We acknowledge the receipt from J. H. Butler & Company, of Philadelphia, of a new wall map of Pennsylvania, which seems to us to be the handsomest and most useful map of the State ever published. Its size is four feet by six. Every post-office in the State is indicated on the map; counties are colored, and its size enables every city, town, and village, the rivers, mountains, railroads and canals to be shown with the greatest distinctness. For office purposes it is the most useful map of the State we have seen, and in schools that deign to teach the geography of their own State rather than ancient Greece it will be invaluable. The map is printed on fine paper, securely mounted on strong muslin and on rollers, and will be furnished at the very reasonable price of six dollars.

THE total number of pensioners paid by the United States in 1861, the year of the outbreak of the civil war, was 8,636. The number rapidly increased until it reached its maximum in 1873, when the number was 238,411. Since then there has been a reduction each year till 1877 the number was 232,104. The highest number of widows, orphans, &c., was in 1873, being 118,911; in 1877 they had fallen off to 103,381. But while more than 15,000 of these disappeared from the pay-roll, the number of invalids has grown from 119,500 in 1873 to 128,723 in 1877, so that the average reduction has been comparatively small. Unless involved in new wars, it is likely the pension roll will hereafter be rapidly reduced. The total amount paid for pensions last year was $28,122,683, and of this more than one-half went to the widows and children of soldiers and sailors.

MR. BENN. PITMAN, whose wife was cremated two weeks ago, delivered a lecture on the subject of cremation in Cincinnati a few days ago, in the course of which he said:

> "I had not seen my dear one since she breathed her last, and did not intend to. I preferred to retain the image of the active, gentle, genial soul in its life and vigor. Accidentally, however, when the daughters of Dr. Le Moyne were placing the saturated alum cloth over the body, used to conceal it during the process of combustion, I caught a momentary glimpse of the loved features, which sent a thrill of surprise and delight through me. It was but a glance, and I purposely avoided a second, that I might not by any possibility realize a less beautiful vision. As she was instantly after carried by gentle hands to the mouth of the retort I could not but recall that placid and beautiful countenance, with roseate tint on cheek and lip, due to the embalmer's art, as if it had a longing expression to welcome that glowing home all ready to receive her."

A NOVEL spectacle was presented in the Chamber of the Supreme Court at Washington a few days since. A suit was on trial brought by the patentees of one reaping-machine against the patentees of another reaper, for infringement of patent. The counsel for one side brought into the court-room a miniature wheat-field seven feet square, also a miniature model of the reaping-machine, with the horses and driver included, which were for the purpose of illustrating his argument.

THE following special cable telegram was received by the New York *Freeman's Journal*, dated Rome, Feb. 17:

> The Will of Pope Pius IX has been opened. He desires to be buried at San Lorenzo dei Cappucini, without the walls of Rome. His tomb, provided by himself, is exceedingly modest. A marble slab, sculptured with tiara, skull and cross-bones. The entire cost was about *four hundred dollars*. Funeral obsequies were private, in the Sistine Chapel, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OF the 300 French Senators twenty-five have died between February 1, 1876, and February 1, 1878.

THE "flirtation train" between Boston and one of its suburbs is the one on which school girls ride.

THE bell punch shows that Richmond consumes 5,330,000 drinks annually. This is equal to 408 drinks annually to each voter.

BAYARD TAYLOR was married twenty years ago to a charming German lady. He has an only daughter just about entering womanhood.

THE sheriff of New York is said to make a very good thing of it keeping boarders in Ludlow street jail. Some of them pay as high as $30 a week.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* suggests that Webb Hayes may be arranging for a Canadian residence for his father in case the Returning Board investigators reach Washington.

THE first official act of the new King of Italy was to commute eighty-five death sentences, with the declaration that he was happy to begin his reign by the virtual abolition of capital punishment.

THE most expensive railroad car in the world, costing $35,000, was completed last autumn by the Pullman Company, and has since been used in various parts of the country by tourists able to pay for its luxuries.

THE subject of removing the capital from New Orleans to Baton Rouge is before the Legislature of Louisiana. The turbulence in New Orleans within five or six years past is used as an argument in favor of removal.

THE most eloquent man in the Virginia Senate is a colored member, W. N. Stevens aged 30, who was born a slave. He has been graduated at two colleges,—one at Richmond the other at Philadelphia.

"SOME of the creeds," says the New York *Herald*, "insist that we must forgive our enemies, but that God is going to roast His." There have been neater remarks on this subject, but we don't remember any.

IT was supposed in Paris that, owing to the war, there would not be more than 300 Russian expositors at the coming exhibition; 700, however have demanded space, and the section devoted to Russia threatens to be quite insufficient.

THE campaign has got far enough along for Collector Rutan's Beaver *Argus and Radical* to throw out a brief editorial sketch of Hoyt, as if the Cameron arrangement to make him Governor had just been heard of out in that section of the State.

THE New York *Observer* says that the Baptist Church at Binghamton, which invited Col. Bob Ingersoll to lecture before it for the benefit of the funds of the church, "reminds one of the mode by which Judas earned his thirty pieces of silver."

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense grain trade of Odessa, Revel, and St. Petersburg, there is not an elevator at either of those centres. But an American firm has just made a contract to build one at St. Petersburg as soon as peace is declared.

SECRETARY THOMPSON so deeply regrets that his sailing into the holy see and bombarding the Vatican resulted in the death of the Pope, that he permitted the bureau of navigation to loan flags to St. Matthew's church, Washington, for the memorial services, and even permitted the assignment of good Protestant jack tars to swing aloft.

POSTMASTER TOBEY of Boston, has a diligent private secretary who forwards at his own expense letters not properly stamped. The recipients have almost uniformly remitted the extra postage, and in some instances have sent considerable more for future use, accompanied by highly complimentary letters.

THE French Academy of Sciences offers a prize of $20,000 to any one who may discover a cure for cholera. Of course this prize has not yet been taken, but at the distribution which was held on the 28th of last month the interest upon it was paid to M. Rendu for several memoirs of etiology.

IF the people would only learn the process of curing the leaf, as good tea can be produced in Georgia as in China. Tea has been planted and grown in Georgia for the last forty years. Within a few miles of Atlanta, if somebody hasn't cut them down, are tea trees thirty feet high, planted in 1842.—*General Toombs.*

NOAH BROOKS, writing of President Lincoln in *Scribner* for March, says he was addicted to coining words and to using words which, though not found in the lexicons, seemed to express his meaning better than any other. Thus, of people who were pragmatic and meddlesome, he said that they were "interruptions," a truly delightful as well as most useful word.

THE Rev. Dr. E. Wentworth, one of the most learned and venerable of Methodist clergymen, has turned playwright. A drama translated by him from the Chinese, and called "The Clever Marriage," was performed in Clifton, Ohio, by amateurs. The Chinese costumes and manners were retained as nearly as possible, and the orchestra played Chinese music.

THE Portsmouth (Me.) *Times* says that at a trial of a criminal case in the Supreme Court in Saco recently, the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The Judge called him back and informed him that he could not leave until the case was tried. "Tried?" queried the juror. "Why, he acknowdegled that he is not guilty."

IT has been said that fewer children are born of American parentage in New York than in any other city of the continent. The New York *Times* says that the reason is that begetters of children are frowned upon by landlords, boarding-house keepers, and maids-of-all-work, until one of the first laws of nature appears to be a social crime. The possession of small children seems to be esteemed an audacity or an indecency, if not a mixture of both.

DURING the sermon in the Baptist Church at Grand Rapids, Mich., a few Sundays ago, a five-year-old child left its seat, walked up to the pulpit, and stood beside Dr. Graves, the pastor, who inquired, "What do you want, my little man?" "A glass of water," the child replied. The minister poured out a glass of water, and the child drank it and left the platform. The incident created much amusement among the congregation, which the child, in returning to his seat, noticed, and thinking the people were laughing at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor, and said, "Thank you, sir," and took his seat.

FEBRUARY ELECTIONS.

Notes of Results Here and There Through the State.

The Democrats of Uniontown elected their ticket for Town Council, and their Judge in both wards at Tuesday's election. The west ward has always been Republican, and the Greenbackers nominated an old Democrat for Judge, who was adopted by the Republicans, but William McCleary a staunch Democrat was successful over the combined opposition. The election of the Democratic Council ticket, promotes that popular and energetic Democrat Frank Stevens to a seat among the City Dads. The Greenbackers had a colored man on their ticket for Town Council, who was elected, while his white associates were defeated. The popularity of the colored man is accounted for by the circumstance of his having been an active friend of Dean the Democratic candidate for Sheriff last fall.

In Connellsville the Democrats carried everything. That veteran Democrat Maj. Benjamin Pritchard led the ticket for Chief Burgess and his majority was 170 over all opposition. This was a grand triumph for the old war horse, and he is well deserving of the honor.

The Democrats carried Dawson borough by 30 majority, electing Joseph Newmyer Chief Burgess; S. W. Foust Constable, and John R. Smith Judge of Elections.

In Lancaster although the Republicans secured a small majority in the Common Council, the straight party vote on Inspectors showed 2,300 Democrats to 2,220 Republicans.

The Democrats made a bad nomination for Police Magistrate, the only city officer voted for in Philadelphia, and were badly beaten. The aggregate vote was 84,161, which, as compared with the aggregate at the last preceeding municipal election (127,520), showed a falling off to the extent of 43,359. Thompson, the Republican candidate for magistrate got 54,743 votes; Devitt, Democrat, 26,814; and Loughery, Labor, 2,504. Thompson has 38,029 over Devitt, and 25,525 over all.

The election in Williamsport resulted as follows: For Mayor Dr. W. F. Logan, Democrat, 983; Judge, B. S. Bentley, greenback, 948; Colonel S. D. Barrows, Republican, 824; Logan's majority over Bentley, 35; over Barrows, 159. Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, a leading Republican, joined his fortunes with the Greenback party during the canvass.

The election in Scranton was peculiar, and although the canvass was bitter the voting passed off quietly. The Labor party elected the Mayor, City Treasurer and a majority of the Board of Control and Common Council. The vote for the Labor Mayor elect, Terence V. Powderly, is 2,941, a majority of 530 over Jones, the Citizens' candidate. Alexander Van Storch, the Labor candidate for Treasurer, leads the Citizens' candidate, August Robinson, by a similar majority. A complete Common Council of nearly sixty members and a full Board of Control of twenty were elected, in each of which the Labor men have a majority of two-thirds.

In Reading, the returns show that of the forty-four Common Councilmen elected the Democrats secured twenty-five and the Republicans nineteen. Last year the Republicans had a majority of six in the Common branch. In the Select branch there are six Republicans and five Democrats, this giving the Republicans one majority on joint ballot. The Greenbackers carried their ward ticket in the Tenth ward.

Clearfield elects a Democratic Burgess; Carlisle a Democratic Burgess, and Huntingdon a Greenback Burgess. Tyrone is Republican.

In Altoona, the Democrats swept the field on city ticket. Hurd, Democrat for Mayor had 1133; Howard, Republican, 716; and Stauffer, Greenback, 660. For Treasurer and Auditer the result was about the same. The Labor Reformers received one Alderman and two Councilmen; the Republicans one Constable, and the Democrats the rest.

The Republicans carried Johnstown over the Democrats and Greenbackers, and the Democrats Conemaugh borough.

Franklin elected W. R. Crawford, Republican, Mayor, by a vote of 497 to 437 for J. L. Dewoody, Democrat and Greenback.

In Williamsport 302 more votes were polled on Tuesday last than at the election last fall.

THE SENATE'S DISGRACE.

Particulars of Carousal During Night Session on Silver Bill.

[Cor. of Utica Herald.]

A more disgraceful scene than the Senate displayed during the debate on the Silver bill has not been seen for years. An all-night session is never a very creditable affair. Senators grow careless as the galleries empty. Boots are drawn off. Men lie down at full length on the settees in their stocking feet. Vests are unbuttoned. All the attitudes of a railroad car at 2 A. M. are assumed. Smoking goes on all over the floor. The doubtful jests of the cloak room float out among the desks. Last night matters were worse. The Senate was unmistakably drunk. A more small fraction was affected, but they colored the scene just as a few noisy boys make a school a disorderly school.

Matters ran smoothly enough till between 7 and 8. By that time a fair portion of the Senate had "dined." There was a "spread" in the Sergeant-at-Arms's room. He is an officer under charges, not wholly secure in his seat. There was another spread in a committee room, confined principally to some thirty-four brandy bottles and a dozen tumblers. Other bottles were accessible in a cloak room. Things were not set out in quite as straightforward a way as they used to be four years ago in the committee room of the House devoted to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, where a whisky barrel was tipped on end and provided with a faucet and a tin cup for all comers, but liquor flowed nearly as freely.

The effect showed slowly. From 8 to 10 o'clock it was noticeable that Senators were interrupting each other with great freedom and singular lack of coherence. Around certain seats men were shouting with laughter at the drunken babble of Senators who were leaving the room at intervals measuring their drinks which an absent Senator explained to me, by perpendicular instead of horizontal "fingers." From 10 o'clock on there could be no possible doubt about the condition of affairs on the floor, and two or three Senators' wives in the private gallery, among them the wife of an offending member, were giggling behind their fans over the "fun." Steps grew more unsteady, faces more flushed, interruptions more incoherent. A distinguished Senator from California strolled back and forth with that spongy and uncertain action of the knees which plaintively suggests that one foot or the other has been caught in a skein of sewing-silk. His arms went around every man he met in some maudlin embrace, and both sides of his desk were needed when he rose to vote. There was another Senator distinguished for his opposition to the pending bill who displayed great anxiety "to strike out the second line of the word 'government;'" (shrieks of laughter;) finally by help of diligent whispering, a man prompting and supporting on each side, gave his amendment correctly, and dropped back in a drunken stupor; the amendment was voted down; he woke, rose, repeated his amendment (wild and uncontrollable merriment), repeated it the third time (Senators around him nearly crazy with mirth), and at last persuaded in his befogged mind he tottered from group to group, denouncing the unfairness of a vote on his amendment, "while I was down at dinner." He dined at five. The amendment was voted on after ten. Still a third Senator, for thirty years the honored leader of a great parry in a great state, passed from his seat to the cloak room, and from the cloak room to his seat only by widespart steps and supporting chairs, and when he reached his seat fell there into a drunken sleep in one of the pauses of a debate in which he was endeavoring to join, did join when he awoke—having slept with a man thundering at him two feet from his desk—with incoherent exclamations and doubtful answers to a simple, plain and easy question. There were other Senators less noisy and farther gone—one at full length on his desk and chair—legislating on the silver question as Congress insists on legislating on that and many other questions, eyes shut and mouth wide open.

FIVE MORE MOLLIES.

Their Death-Warrants Issued, Fixing the 26th of March and 18th of April for the Executions.

Jack Kehoe, one of the Dealers in Votes, one of the Victims.

The death warrants in the cases of Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully and Peter McHugh, of Columbia county, and John Kehoe and Dennis Donnelly, of Schylkill county, were issued by the Governor on Friday. The time designated for the execution of the three former is the 26th of March, and of the latter the 18th of April. All the murderers belonged to the Order of Mollie Maguires.

Hester, Tully and McHugh were concerned in the murder of Alexander W. Rea in Columbia county, on October 17, 1868. Rea was the Superintendent of a colliery a few miles from his residence in Centralia, and on the day of his assassination it was mistakenly supposed that he had in his possession about $16,000 with which to pay the men under his charge. Hester, Tully and McHugh, and seven others, concocted the robbery and murder at a Mollie Maguire saloon the night previous, and each armed himself with a pistol.

The next morning six of the gang stationed themselves along the road leading to Rea's colliery, and when he made his appearance, they attacked and robbed him, after which they fired some shots at their victim, Tully and McHugh doing the principal shooting. Rea ran into the bushes, where he fell exhausted from loss of blood. Tully then put his pistol (loaned him by Hester for the murder on purpose at the coal shafts) to Rea's ear, and shot him dead.

The murderers only obtained about $60 from Rea and a valuable watch, he having paid his men the day before. The connection of Hester, Tully and McHugh was in the main due to the revelations of Kelly, "The Bum," one of the accomplices, who exposed his fellow-criminals in order to obtain his own liberation.

Jack Kehoe, to be hanged at Pottsville on April 18th, was at the head of the Mollie Maguires in Schuylkill county, and has been concerned in a number of murders. According to the testimony of one of his friends, Kehoe in 1875 negotiated with a Republican official, a Major General of the National Guard, for the transfer of the Mollie Maguire vote to Governor Hartranft for $2,000. Kehoe was convicted last summer for the murder of F. W. S. Langdon, near Audenreid, on June 16, 1862. Langdon was a ticket boss at the colliery and also an officer of a Sunday-school.

On the day the fatal assault was made on him his classes had a celebration, and while speeches were being made at a hotel, a body of roughs, known as the "Buckshots," showered stones on the throng that had assembled. Langdon protested against this interference, when Kehoe spat on a flag carried in the procession of Sunday-school children. Langdon took him to task, when Kehoe threatened to retaliate by killing the ticket boss. That night Langdon was found beaten in a horrible condition, and, according to his story, he had been stoned. Three days afterward he died of his injuries. When convicted Kehoe was serving out a seven year sentence for conspiracy to murder, and according to the testimony of McParlan, the detective who exposed the crimes of the Molite Maguires, he was concerned in a number of other murders.

Dennis Donnelly, who will be executed with Jack Kehoe, was convicted a few months ago as one accessory in the murder of Thomas Sanger at Raven Run on September 3, 1870. Thomas Munley, the principal in this crime, was hanged at Pottsville also on June 21st last, in company with the five murderers of Policeman Yost at Tamaqua.

The death of Sanger had been determined on for years, because of his alleged dislike for Irishmen, having employed Englishmen at the mine over which he had charge in preference. About seven o'clock in the morning, while he was on the way to the mine, in company with Wm. Uren, a friend, Munley and a party attacked him, and both were fatally wounded by pistol shots. A few months ago Dennis F. Canning of Northumberland county, was pardoned by the Governor in order that he might be used as a witness against Donnelly, and to his testimony the conviction was largely due.

A respite of thirty days was granted by the Governor to Thomas P. Fisher, who was to be hanged on Tuesday next at Mauch Chunk, on the strength of an affidavit made by a man who avers that when Morgan Powell was killed Fisher was in his company at a hotel. The reason given for the delay in making this statement is that he was afraid that if he testified to the fact during the trial his life would be in danger, owing to the bitter feeling against the Mollie Maguires. The affidavit conflicts with the testimony of two accomplices in the murder, who stated that Fisher pointed out Powell to Yellow Jack Donahue, who fired the fatal shot. At the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, on the first Tuesday in March, the new matter furnished will be examined, and if the statement be accepted as true the prisoner's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Two regiments of the national guard of the colored volunteers organization were reviewed in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday by Governor Hampton, and made a fine display. Several colored bands were in the column. At the close of the review, Governor Hampton addressed the troops, congratulating them on their improvement the past year, reminding them of his pledge that the colored race should enjoy full and equal rights under the law with the whites and calling upon them as citizens to co operate with him in carrying out his other pledges.

At Memphis a Justice of the Peace, B. Millard, Police Court Attorney, was committed to jail on Saturday to answer for assuming the role of magistrate and performing a marriage ceremony on Friday night by which an innocent girl was betrayed.

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SONGS UNSUNG.

'Tis not the harp's wild string alone
Whose music charms the ravished breast;
The thought of a remembered tone,
The singing of a bird that's flown,
Or fill us with a deep unrest
Which music's most consummate art
Can never waken in the heart.

Within the master's teeming brain
What chord has swelled, what anthem striven,
Struggled for utterance in vain,
Cried out for life, but died again
Unknown but to its native heaven;
And left the mourning sons of earth
To find above its perfect birth!

Within each separate human soul
Live melodies that sweeter are
Than those which solemn organs roll,
Or silver-tongued singers troll,
Or morning star cries out to star;
But chilled by the dark world's eclipse
They die before they reach the lips.

Sidney Dickinson.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The Double Marriage of Royal Princesses at Berlin.

Though eclipsed by the union, just before it, of King Alfonso of Spain and his cousin Mercedes, the marriage at Berlin on Monday the 19th, of two Princesses of the Imperial family to Princes of Saxe-Meiningen and Oldenburg, was an event of not a little interest. The Princess Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte (Princess Charlottet, who married the hereditary Duke Bernard Frederick William Albert George of Saxe-Meiningen (Prince Bernard), is the daughter of the Prince-Imperial of Germany ('Unser Fritz') and of the Princess-Royal of England, and thus the granddaughter of the Emperor William and Queen Victoria. She was born July 24, 1860, and looks rather older than she is, but is a very attractive girl, plump and womanly,—'Charlotte the Plump', they call her,—graceful in bearing, frank of face, with pleasant eyes, and very rich hair of a light-brown. She is her grandfather's favorite, and his selected reader of the English papers, her voice being notably sweet and clear. Her husband is a tall, slight, and sufficiently commonplace young man, born April, 1851. He will succeed his father in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen and a formidable list of titles. The Duchy has a population of 194,494, a debt of $2,632,080, and a revenue of $950,000, the Duke's civil list being $95,000 a year. Though the Prince-Imperial cannot dower his daughter very liberally, yet Meiningen is growing, and likely to grow in importance and wealth, and the coming Duke, with a coming Emperor for father-in-law, will be comfortably situated. The bridegroom's father, though only 52, has been twice married,—espousing morganatically Fraulein Ellen Franz (Countess Von Heldburg), an actress, in 1873, just thirteen months after his second wife's death. The march of the Princess Charlotte, it is pleasing to record, is a love-match. It is worth mentioning that Frederick Martin's *Statesman Year-Book* for 1878,—the standard and bean ideal of accuracy,—in nine lines (p. 161), declares that the couple wedded on Monday were married on the 1st of June last, and that the groom's father married his third wife nine years before his second one died.

The other bride is the Princess Elizabeth Anna of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles (the Emperor's brother's son) and the Princess Marie Anne of Anhault. The groom is Frederick Augusta, Hereditary Grand-Duke of Oldenburg, son of the present Grand-Duke Peter and the Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg. The Princess Elizabeth of Prussia was born Feb. 8, 1857. Her portrait is in the *Almonch de Gotha* for 1876, and shows her to be a tall and striking-looking girl, with splendid arms, shoulders, and bust; and regular and animated features. There is even, in the portrait, an impetuous and displeased look on the face, which shows that—like her father, the 'Red Prince,' one of the celebrities of the last two great German wars—the lady has a strong will of her own, which she will be all the more likely to exercise, seeing that her husband is rather weak. He is a tall blond, born Nov. 16, 1852, with a regular but not particularly, expressive face, frizzed hair, a good deal of display, and a good deal of affectation. A story is told of how he entered a restaurant in Leipsig last year, and so disgusted a jolly band of students by contemptuously scanning the bills-of-fare and crying to the waiter, "Only this? How disgusting!" that they felt compelled to call for bills-of-fare and echo his remarks. Thereon the Hereditary Grand-duke arose, and with awful dignity asked if they knew whom they were mocking, and recited his titles. "Only that? How wretched!" was their reply; which drove him from the restaurant. He comes of a house that has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, and was founded by the Saxon Wittekind, leader of the heathen against Charlemagne. There might have been a dispute over precedence, as Oldenburg ranks Meiningen, though the Princess Charlotte has the *pas* of the "Red Prince's" daughter; but the Grand-Duke Peter of Oldenburg desired his son to waive the question. Oldenburg has a population of 319,294, a revenue of $1,691,685, and a debt of $8,722,835; the Grand Duke's civil list is $75,000, besides an equal sum from the public domains, and a private income of $30,000 from his estate in Holstein. The *Year-Book* puts down the present couple as having been married last fall.

The wedding took place at the Chapel Royal according to the rights of the United Evangelic Church. Among the distinguished guests were the King and Queen of Belgium, the Grand-Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the Grand-dukes of Hesse and Baden, the Dukes of Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Anhalt, besides all the Court and the notables of Berlin. Both brides were dressed in white brocaded silk with long velvet trains, and the trousseux (of German manufacture) were most sumptuous, especially that of the Princess Charlotte, on whom the old Emperor showered all sorts of gifts. The ceremony was succeeded by the traditional festivities. The game of whist at which immediately after leaving the chapel, the husband and wife were wont to rubber with as successive partners other Royal personages present, played, for five and twenty points of whist would have been quite laudable. There was however a change—rather the formal procession of figures—of twelve Ministers each bearing a lighted torch, as all opened—as indeed, all balls always do—with the bride's father in which the bride and groom dance with every partner of opposite sex in the room. To save time, this was a *trois*,—the two grooms and, the two brides with one exception, finally the awful difficulty of the bridegroom was gotten over by. At the palace at Potsdam the floor of the Hohenzollerns on the marriage night, and for the one particular room has been the bride-chamber,—*brautkammer*—it became a question of how its at once, the imperial guests at its wits' end. Manifestly both couples could not occupy the room together. Some one proposed to run a partition across the apartment, which is of generous size, but this was declared inadmissible. Finally a happy thought struck some one, and he cried 'Let us call another room a *brautkammer* too!' This lucky and brilliant suggestion was adopted, and there was thus no necessity for postponing one of the weddings.

Until Friday both couples remain at Berlin. Then the Princess Charlotte and her husband leave to spend their honeymoon at the Villa Carlotta, on the lake of Como; while the Princess Elizabeth and her husband set out for Oldenburg, where they will have a triumphant reception on Saturday.

A Charlote-Elizabeth society has been formed by the Berliners, which proposes to portion with $75 annually, hereafter to all time, six couples to be married on the 18th of Febuary. Three of the husbands must be soldiers, and the brides are to be one-third Protestants, one-third Catholics, and one-third Jewesses.

On a Coffee Plantation.

[From "A Tripto Central America;" Scribner for March.]

Coffee culture is very interesting, and the growing crop is very beautiful. The trees at maturity are from five to eight feet high; they are well shaped and bushy, with a glossy dark green foliage, and planted eight or nine feet apart. The flowers are in clusters at the root of the leaves, and are small, but pure white and very fragrant. The fruit has a rich color, and resembles a small cherry or large cranberry; it grows in clusters, close to the branches, and when it becomes a deep red is ripe and ready to be gathered. The trees are raised from seed, and do not begin to yield until the third year. In Central America they bear well for twelve or fifteen years, although, in exceptional cases, trees twenty years old will yield an abundance of fruit. The tree is particularly beautiful when in full bloom or when laden with ripe fruit.

The process of preparing coffee for market is as follows: the ripe berries when picked are at first put through a machine called the "despulpador", which removes the pulp; the coffee-grains, of which there are two in each berry, are still covered with a sort of glutinous substance which adheres to the bean; they are now spread out on large "patios," made specially for this purpose, and left there, being occasionally tossed about and turned over with wooden shovels until they are perfectly dry. They are then gathered up and put into the "retrilla," a circular trough in which a wooden wheel, shod with steel, is made to revolve, so as to thoroughly break the husk without crushing the bean. The chaff is separated from the grain by means of a fanning-mill, and the coffee is now thoroughly dry and clean. After this, it is the custom of some planters to have it spread out on long tables and carefully picked over by the Indian women and children, all the bad beans being thrown out. It only remains then to have it put into bags, weighed and marked, before it is ready for shipment to the port. On some of the larger plantations this process is greatly simplified, with considerable saving in time and labor, by the use of improved machinery for drying and cleaning the coffee.

THE SEABOARD PIPE LINE.

An Interview With one of the Managers.

A lengthy interview with one of the managers of the proposed seaboard pipe line is published in the Baltimore *American* of recent date. Among other things the manager says that there will be no refineries erected in connection with the line; that sufficient oil can always be secured to keep the line employed; that there is but little reason to fear other parties will lay a competing line; that there is just as little ground for the ascertion that a seaboard line would transfer the refining interests to Europe, because crude cannot be successfully shipped in bulk, and for other reasons. Portions of the interview we give as follows:

Q. It is constantly asserted that you have not secured a continuous right of way, that you cannot cross railways, public roads or streams which are legal highways, and cannot secure a perfect right of way through municipalities.

A. All these questions have been most thoroughly examined by able counsel, and our efforts for six months to find a flaw in our positions has been unsuccessful.

CROSSING RAILROADS AND STREAMS.

Judge Trunkey, now on the Supreme bench in Pennsylvania, has given an elaborate and exhaustive decision concerning the right of a pipe line to cross a railway where the latter has only a right of passage or easement and not a fee. No railroad is crossed in either State by the Seaboard pipe line where the company owns a fee, and if any attempt should be made to obstruct the pipe line the courts would interpose by injunction, as heretofore, to prevent them. Public roads present some less difficulty. The public has only an easement; the owner of the fee can do what he pleases under or over the surface of the road bed that does not interfere with the public use of the same. So also with streams declared by law to be public highways. This subject has been thoroughly examined, and the records searched to see what streams were public highways, and at what points the fee of the bed of said streams was in the Commonwealth and where in individuals. Although it is not probable that the State of Pennsylvania would interpose to prevent the pipe line from crossing a stream the fee of the bed of which was in the Commonwealth, yet even the remote possibility of delay from this source has been avoided by securing crossings where the fee was granted individuals by patents issued prior to 1771, at which time the streams of Pennsylvania were declared public highways. We feel sure that there is no break in the continuity of our right of way, and that none can be made.

DEFECTIVE TITLES.

As to the defective titles, where even there was the slightest cloud, a flanking line has been secured for production. In municipalities we have the consent of lot owners and municipal authorities both. We do not believe that the enemies of the line have any idea whatever of finding a break or of making a successful resistance. If they should attempt it, an injunction would restrain them, and the work could not be delayed more than five days. The sole object in the newspaper publications is to intimidate capitalists, and throw obstacles in the way of financial arrangement.

AS TO OTHER LINES.

Q. Is it proposed to lay more pipe lines?

A. Probably not. It is the opinion of the managers that a pipe line of 6,000 barrels, which is only one-seventh of the daily production, will make more money than lines of 20,000 barrels or more, for the reason that 6,000 barrels would be too small to provoke a contest, and the line would be let alone and rates maintained. It would, however, prove a regulator of freights, and compel open rates and fair play. It would be folly for the railroads to reduce on the whole product of 42,000 barrels per day to wage war against a line of only 6,000 barrels, when the pipe line could carry at an actual cost of one-fifth the actual cost by rail. The railroads must carry for nothing to make the pipe line lose money, and the pipe line could stand the loss so long as the railroads could afford to lose thirty times as much. Railroad managers must become demented before they would undertake to compete in rates with a pipe line.

"COME UNTO ME."

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

A sweeter song than e'er was sung
By poet, priest or sages—
A song which thro' all heaven has rung,
And down thro' all the ages.
A precious strain of sweet accord,
A note of cheer from Christ, our Lord,
List as it vibrates full and free,
O, grieving heart, "Come unto Me."

O wise provision, sweet command,
Vouchsafed the weak and weary:
A friend to find on either hand,
A sight for prospect dreary.
A friend who knows our bitter need,
Of each endeavor taking heed;
Who calls to every soul opprest,
"Come unto Me, I'll give you rest."

"Come unto Me." The way's not long,
His hands are stretched to meet thee;
Now still thy sobbing, list the song
Which every where shall greet thee.
Here, at His feet, your burden lay;
Why 'neath it bend another day,
Since one so loving calls to thee,
"Oh! heavy laden, come to Me!"

A sweeter song than e'er was sung
By poet, priest or sages—
A song which thro' all heaven has rung
And down thro' all the ages.
How can we turn from such a strain,
Or longer wait to ease our pain?
O draw us closer, Lord, that we
May find our sweetest rest in Thee.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Sketch of Capt. Crapo and his Wife.

Faith in dreams, I believe, is not essentially an American characteristic, nor a belief compatible with the practical, matter-of-fact spirit of the present century, and yet, from out a dream grew one of the most daring feats on record. Much has been said and written concerning Capt. Crapo and his wonderful feat of crossing the Atlantic in his miniature boat "New Bedford," and it was with a feeling of no small pleasure and curiosity that we hailed their advent among us.

Capt. Crapo and his wife are unassuming and genial to a fault. He is a man of medium height, compactly built, with a cheerful frank countenance upon each line of which is written, in unmistakable plainness, honesty and perseverance. In answer to the question, what led you to build your boat? he answered: "I dreamed one night on sea that if I were to build a small boat of her style and size that I could cross the Atlantic in her, and two years afterward I did so. Some one offering a tribute to Mrs. Crapo's bravery in accompanying her husband he answered, his face beaming with honest pride: "There's not another woman in a million would do it," and we all agreed with him, while she seemed utterly oblivious to the fact that she had done anything more startling than crossing the North River in one of those comfortable and commodious ferry boats.

Mrs. Crapo is Scotch by birth, but has spent the greater part of her life in France. She is of medium heigth, well built and has brown hair and clear blue eyes, converses rapidly and is utterly devoid of anything resembling egotism. "Pure womanly" in every action and tone, she is the last person one would select as a heroine. She is but twenty-three years of age and has only crossed the ocean four times, but during those four voyages seems to have become a favorite with old Neptune and his varied retinue. From the time the captain broached his intentions, until every detail of his scheme was perfected, she entered into every idea of the plan with true wifely ardor and encouragement. She had not witnessed the construction of the boat, but woman-like, had pictured to herself a small comfortable cabin, neatly and tastefully appointed; but when she beheld the cramped and inadequate compartment that was to serve her needs she shed her first and only tears, but refused to be dissuaded from her intention of accompanying her husband. She returned home, altered and completed her arrangements and received hundreds of visitors who came to tell her what a "mad thing" she was doing; but through all she remained steadfast. Prayer-meetings were held commending the enterprise to the Father of us all.

At last all things were in readiness, and through a dense crowd of people numbering thousands, they made their way to the "New Bedford," riding peacefully at anchor in the harbor of the Massachusetts city bearing the same name. A band of music was in waiting, and when Mrs. Crapo stepped aboard at once lent its charms to the exciting scene. When it ceased the entreaties to abandon the expedition were again renewed, but Mrs. Crapo with cheeks unwet and heart undaunted, only replied: "Good bye, I shall arrive soon in England," and the little boat darted out on its perilous mission. Never once during that terrible voyage of 49 days did her faith in Him "whose peace be calm" had stilled the Gallilean waves, and the brave strong husband at her side grow weak. During the trip Mrs. Crapo dressed as a sailor, and only wore the habiliments of her sex upon entering and leaving the little craft. In the voyage they encountered seven heavy gales of wind and spoke a number of large vessels, from which they received waters and such other necessaries as they required. The only accidents they met were the breaking of a rudder which was soon replaced by another and the wetting of the bedding, which occasioned much discomfort and a severe illness to Mrs. Crapo.

When they arrived at Penzance, England, July 21st, 1877, at 11 p. m., both were completely outdone; the captain having steered for seventy hours consecutively.

Mrs. Crapo could not stand without assistance and scarcely had the use of any of her muscles, but she soon recovered and entered as heartily as ever into her husband's affairs.

Their arrival created great excitement and enthusiasm; hundreds crowding the shores to witness the landing of the boat. Special services were held at the church thanking God for his great mercy in safely landing them; and many tokens of interest from ladies and gentlemen of title bespeak the high esteem in which the English people held the daring enterprise of a "Yankee cousin."

Now for the little bark herself. The boat is schooner rigged with masts carrying leg-of-mutton sails, she draws one foot of water, her keel is 13 feet, her total length 19 feet 7 inches; the tonnage 1 62-100 and her greatest depth 34 inches, and is entirely decked over. Comparatively she is smaller by large odds than an ordinary life or whale boat.

"What was the use of such a dangerous enterprise?" is being continually asked. We cannot tell, but perhaps it may lead to something grand and glorious in the future. The bubbling of a tea kettle sent the steam engine screaming over land and sea, and the flying of a kite stretched the telegraph wires over the world. Captain Crapo does not look to futurity for his recompense, as he answers the query:" "Well to tell you honestly, I thought I could make money out of it, and I wanted to take a rise out of all who had done similar things previously"—*and he did!*

MISS M. E. MUHLBACH.

New York, Feb. 2, 1878.

BAD habits are easily contracted; so are colds; and both are very hard to get rid of. The colds are quickly and surely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.—Give them a sunny window, in a moderately warm room; an excess of dry heat is to most species more injurious than a cool atmosphere. Some kinds, as the camellia, azalea, oranges, oleanders, pelargoniums, etc., greatly prefer the latter. Moisture on the foliage is very gratefully received, but dampness in excess at the roots is sure death at no late day. Never water a little at a time and often, after the manner of fattening swine, but withhold water until the soil shows plainly that it is dry, then apply it thoroughly. When the air is mild, and the sun shines, raise the sash, and give the plants a foretaste of the coming Spring; it is worth more that all the nursing and extra care you can possibly bestow upon them in their prison. Occasionally stir the soil in the pots and sponge off the foliage, or place the plants in a suitable apartment and give them a good springing. Moisture will effectually rout the red spider, a minute insect detected by the pale speckled appearance of the leaves; smoking with tobacco kills the plant lice, a numerous, rapidly developed, little animal that preys upon the young foliage and tender shoots. Scale insects are a bother to some classes of plants, and the only way to get rid of their presence is to scrub them off with soap and water, using a small brush. Some people seem to have a mania for repotting their specimens, under the impression that the roots never have sufficient room; always wait until the roots foam a mass in the pot, and then shift into a size only a very little larger. Above all remember that a few well-grown plants are much more attractive than a large number stunted by neglect.

BREEDING AND IMPOVING CATTLE.—In no other branch of agricultural husbandry has there been so much improvement within the last decade as in the breeding and improving of cattle, and this has been the case notwithstanding the shrinkage in the ordinary receipts from the farm. True, but little has yet been done in proportion to what remains to be done. In every part of the country cows of the old unimproved breeds are still more numerous than grades, and the beef offered in the great majority of cases is such as must be sold for prices that do not pay the feeder, while beeves good enough for exportation to foreign countries are but few. But there is, notwithstanding, a great—and better still, a steadily increasing—improvement. There are no better or higher bred cattle to be found than are owned by some of our breeders. This is proved by the high prices paid in the states, and even in England, the native home of the Short-horns.

Agricultural exhibitions and the agricultural press have been the means of convincing intelligent farmers of the great folly of breeding from any but well bred bulls. The earlier maturity of well bred stock, even of grades and the much higher price they bring, compel farmers who are wide awake to their own interest to forsake the old idea that the question of breeding was not worthy of a thought.

There was one point in favor of the old scrub stock—they were the stock best suited to the careless ways of farming followed by so many. They could live where well bred cattle could not thrive.

This point is in reality a strong argument in favor of well bred stock, whether thorough-breds or grades. Their introduction will compel the negligent to be more diligent than they have been. There must be more thorough cultivation. Clover and grasses of the best kind and most suitable varieties must take the place of weeds. Root crops must be grown for winter feeding. Farmers will not rely entirely upon wheat, impoverishing the land with successive scourging crops. There will be more and better beef and mutton for the home markets and for the exportation to Europe.

We see already the beginning of these improvements in breeding cattle in our agriculture in Canada. In the neighboring country, where, if in any place, they appreciate the value of dollars and cents, they are pushing forward in the advance of improvement.—*Farmer's Advocate, Canada.*

HORNED SHEEP.—There are several varieties of horned sheep still extant, but all the most renowned breeds which are eagerly sought after in every part of the world for their mutton and wool combined, have long since lost all trace of horns. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that by the close of another century, few choice cows will be found with these useless and dangerous appendages.

The Dorset sheep is probably the best horned sheep in existence at the present day. In the neighborhood of London, England, they are used for raising lambs at seasons when it is unusual for other breeds to have young. Animals of this strain, however, will breed the year round at any time that may be selected, and will drop lambs twice every year. A few farmers in Dorsetshire and a few in Somershire are, we are informed, now breeding animals of this horned variety, with a view to their improvement so as to establish them as a standard breed. But had it not been for their great fecundity, and their capacity for breeding again immediately after yeaning, and so producing lambs at any time of the year when desired, so that very early lambs can be had with certainty, they would probably have by this time been unknown. The recent improvement effected in them, however, has made them valuable for wool and mutton, independently of their dropping lambs at whatever season the owner may wish.

There are in England, Wales and Scotland, other breeds, also, of horned sheep; but they are much smaller, in size and are, some of them, generally found in forests; while others, like our own Rocky Mountain sheep, are extremely active, and can climb almost as well as goats. The flesh of some of them—notably of the Welsh Mountain sheep—is sold at a high figure, and is said to have a flavor in some respects more palatable to the epicure than that of Down muttor, because it savors in some measure, of the taste of game or vension. Indeed, a saddle of mutton from one of these semi-wild sheep is said to be second only to a haunch of the best vension.

MAGNITUDE OF THE DAIRY INTEREST.—In an address before the Western Reserve Dairy Association, by Mr. Sherman Tracy, some statistics are given, showing the amount of capital invested in the dairy business in the United States, which are a rather startling exhibit to those who have never given this subject a thought. In the year 1875 there were 10,000,000 cows used for dairy purposes, which valued at $45 per head, would represent a capital of $450,000,000. If it required three acres of land to support each cow, then there must be 30,000,000 acres devoted to this interest, which at a low average cost of $30 an acre, represent a capital of $900,000,000. Adding to this the capital invested in teams, wagons and dairy implements, say $100,000,000 the total investment would be $1,450,000,000 for this single industry. Compared with the banking capital of the country, as reported for 1877 by the Comptroller of the Currency the aggregate capital of the National banks exceeds by $30,000,000 only the single item of cows; and the capital invested in banks, other than savings banks, is but 75 per cent. of the investment by dairymen in lands. Adding to the amount invested in banking the amount of all individual deposits in all the banks of the country, other than savings banks, the amount of banking capital and deposits is $1,790,964,576, or less than 20 per cent. greater than that invested in the dairy business.—*Am. Dairyman.*

FARM NOTES.

—In Flanders the manure of one hundred pigeons is considered to be worth five dollars a year for agricultural purposes. In some localities in Spain pigeons' dung is sold as high as eight cents per pound for applying, when mixed with water, to flower roots, melons, tomatoes and other plants.

—Johnson says of millet that its grain is quite equal in nutritive value to the average of English wheats. No one can doubt its value after seeing a field of German millet ripe and ready for the sickle. It contains 9 per cent of nitrogenous matter, 74 of starch and sugar, 2.6 of fat, with mineral matter.

—The Scientific Farmer estimates the value of hen manure from grain-fed fowls at $2 per 100 lbs., the valuable constituents being nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and says it might be fairly compared with animoniated superphosphates, which it resembles in composition, with the addition of a little potash.

—Everything in history, nature and in philosophy, appeals to the farmer to cultivate an unbounded esteem for his occupation, and to exert himself in cooperation with his fellow farmers, in placing agriculture at the head of all pursuits in honor and dignity. This would afford the surest guarantee to popular morality, public integrity and Republican perpetuity.

—The dairy art in Chili is in a very rude state. The butter is packed in sheep-skins with the wool out, and would be very good, in spite of appearances, were it not too much salted. The operation of churning is very primitive, being performed by a donkey; the cream is put into large gourds or dry skins, placed on its back, and then the animal is kept trotting around the yard till the butter is churned.

—Something is already accomplished in the way of introducing our corn to favorable notice in France. *The American Register*, of Paris, announces that the railway companies of that city have been well pleased with the results of experiments in feeding it to their horses, and adds: "At this moment 40,000 bushels of Indian corn are being unloaded at Rouen, and there can be little doubt that this first large shipment will be the precursor of a great trade."

—A farmer worth $60,000, boasts that he got a job done for $6 (which would have been cheap at $36), by a man and his sons who worked one of his farms, and who had "nothing to eat and nothing to do—the times were so hard last Summer." When remonstrated with by a right-thinking neighbor for failing to pay a fair equivalent for the labor, he replied: "I know that; but I got my money by making shrewd bargains, and it doesn't do to let such chances slip."

—An Eastern farmer says: After experimenting with all the varieties of corn, sowing broadcast, in drills, and cultivating by hoeing it, I have come to the conclusion that the best and most profitable way to raise corn fodder is to plant sweet corn, put your rows three feet apart, plant thick, not more than two feet apart, put in six to eight stalks in a hill, manure heavily, keep it clear of weeds, hoe two or three times, and you will have an abundant crop of the best kind of fodder for milch cows.

—Soils are improved by mixing. The admixture of clay with sandy or peaty soils, however, produces both a physical and a chemical alternation. The clay not only consolidates and gives body to the sand or peat, but it also mixes with them certain earthy and saline substances useful or necessary to the plant, which neither the sand nor peat might originally contain in sufficient abundance. It thus alters its chemical composition and fits it for nourishing new races of plants.

—Heaps of corn, *The Nebraska Farmer* says, are nearly as common in the yards of that State as wood-piles at the East, and for the same purpose, to wit, for fuel. It is on record that Kansas farmers have burned corn and six months afterward paid 75 cents a bushel for corn to feed their stock. And again, that within one year from the time when corn in that State was a drug at 7 cents the bushel in the field, there was ready market for it at 95 cents. The easy lesson of which is that in years of plenty it is the part of wisdom to provide for possible famine—as Joseph did in Egypt—and not pile corn on the kitchen fire.

—English papers have printed not a little interesting data respecting the capacity of different breeds of cattle, of various ages, for taking on flesh, and the figures seem to point to the following three propositions as trustworthy: 1. That, broadly speaking, the younger ages at which steers can be shown fat, the more satisfatory the results. 2. That it is at such ages, among the pure breeds, that the superiority of the Shorthorn is most strikingly manifest. Later on, at three and a half years, the Shorthorn is beaten by others. 3. That the "cross-breeds," which notoriously depend chiefly on Shorthorn bulls, conspicuously surpass any pure breed whatever. These conclusions verify the popular views and show that they have, however acquired, had substantial facts to support them.

—The comparative time lost in turning at the ends of long and short furrows, in plowing long or short fields, may be seen from the following calculation: With a length of furrow measuring two hundred and thirty feet, and a breadth of ten inches, in a day's work of ten hours, the time lost by a team in turning would equal five hours and eleven minutes, while but four hours and forty-nine minutes would be devoted to plowing; with a length of furrow of four hundred and forty-nine feet, two hours and forty-four minutes would be lost in turning, and seven hours and sixteen minutes devoted to plowing; a length of furrow of six hundred feet would necessitate two hour's loss of time in turning, with eight hours of plowing, while, with a length of furrow of eight hundred and twenty-two feet, only one hour and twenty-eight minutes would be lost in turning, giving eight hours and thirty-two minutes out of the day's work for actual plowing.

The Worst Forms of Rupture

Retained and often cured with McGuire's Improved Spring Truss. Persons living at a distance can, by measuring around the body over the rupture and stating whether single or double, have a truss sent by mail or Express C. O. D. Single, $5; double, $8. Private office, Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PRINCETON PRANKS.

Culmination of the Hazing Outrages—Almost a College Insurrection.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PRINCETON, N. J., February 21.—The hazing troubles of the past few days culminated to-day in the suspension of thirty Sophomores and two more Freshmen and the expulsion of six more Sophomores, making the total number thirty-two suspended and eight expelled.

The students expelled to-day were R. H. Annin, of Princeton; A. H. Atterbury, of Trenton; G. S. Johns, of St. Charles, Mo.; J. S. Meigs, of Chicago; J. G. Olds, of Princeton; H. C. Porter, of Towanda, Pa.; and a Sophomore named Chapin. All the suspended students were ordered to leave Princeton immediately, and not to return until their term of suspension, which has not been fixed, has expired. The thirty Sophomores were suspended for a riot at the depot; all the others for hazing.

The investigation of the hazing outrages has led to some startling developments of the state of student society in Princeton. Hardly a boy of fifteen in the college but goes constantly armed. A young Freshman on being asked by an *Enquirer* correspondent this afternoon why he and his companions carried arms replied, "Why, I don't carry anything but a revolver; I had a knife, but I gave that to a fellow who had no pistol."

William N. Strong, a son of Judge Wm Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is a Freshman. His room is in the fourth story of the University Hotel. A few weeks ago a party of Sophomores went to his room to haze him. To escape his tormentors he raised the window and climbed along the cornice outside, at a dizzy height, and reached a companion's room. Warned by this attempt, Strong, who previously had a large revolver, bought a large bull-dog and kept him chained in his room. On Tuesday evening, just after the serious shooting of young Atterbury, another party of Sophomores set out to haze Strong. He got wind of their coming and waited for them. When he heard their knock at the door he unchained his bull-dog, cocked his revolver, and laid it within easy reach on the table, and, opening the door, invited the Sophomores to walk in. They declined.

It is only a short time since the Princeton Fire Department was called upon to play upon a barn that was burning. When all was ready for business, the Freshmen made a rush for the engine, captured it, and refused to allow any water to be thrown upon the fire. There are indications of a conflict between the College and the civil authorities. The District Attorney asked President McCosh to-day for the names of the offenders, and, on his positively refusing to make them known, threatened to take him into court and make him testify. President McCosh said that even then he would not reveal them. It is probable that a large number of the Freshmen class will be dealt with by the Faculty to-morrow, for refusing to attend Chapel yesterday. The College is on the border of an insurrection.

AN UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND.

And How he was Pardoned in North Carolina.

A peculiar and interesting case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Alexander Shaft of Buncombe county, in that State, was convicted last spring of infidelity to his marital obligations, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. After he had been in jail two months, his wife, Laura Shaft, prompted either by pity or by vindictiveness, hired his services from the County Commissioners at the rate of five dollars a month for the remaining period of his sentence. The bond provided that Shaft should report to the jailer every evening between sundown and dark, and be let out between daylight and sunup. How the wife and her unfaithful husband got along as mistress and bondman we are not informed, but in the autumn following the affair was brought to the attention of the County Judge by the County Solicitor, who moved that Shaft be remanded to jail for the remainder of his term. The Judge held that the contract with Mrs. Shaft was in evasion of the law, and ordered the defendant back to prison. The Supreme Court, however, reverses the decision of the lower tribunal, and holds that the selection of a master is confided to the County Commissioners, and that, so far from the contract being in evasion of law, "considering the nature of the defendant's crime, it may be that the Commissioners ingeniously devised to aggravate the punishment by arming his wife, in addition to the usual and acknowledged powers of a wife in such cases, with those of a master paying for his work, and entitled thereby to keep him in sight and hearing. In this view, the permission to return to the jail after sunset and remain until sunrise looks like a merciful alleviation of what would otherwise have been a cruel and unusual punishment."

There is a touch of sarcasm in this opinion not often found in the dry rulings of appellate courts.

A New Picture of "Dolly" Madison.

[Washington Letter to Courier-Journal.]

Neither Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Adams nor Mrs. Madison were superior in birth or education to Mrs. Hayes, nor did they exert a wider or more beneficent influence than does the present occupant of the White House. The ladies mentioned were aristocratic, and Mrs. Madison devoted her life to extravagant dress and the world. Her yellow satin turbans and slippers came from Paris. She was reckless in her expenditures and rather coarse of speech. These women answered their day, but they would not so greatly overtop others if we now had them. For instance, a lady who knew Mrs. Madison well, and was with her thirty years ago on board of the Princeton when the gun burst and killed so many prominent men, tells of the horror into which the ladies, who were down in the cabin, were thrown when they were told of the disaster. She said Mrs. Madison presented a most ludicrous appearance with the trickling tears washing the paint in dirty rivulets down her cheeks, until she was disfigured almost beyond recognition. The last year of Mrs. Madison's life were passed in the house which the late Admiral Wilkes purchased, and where his widow still lives. She had spent all the money left her by her husband, and was reduced to extreme poverty, but still clung to the world. She was heartless, selfish, and, as I have been informed, not loveable. She would have stood the test of public criticism, nor the ordeal through which ladies in prominent position are now subjected.

He took the Oath.

At the conclusion of the Louisiana contested election case in the House last week when the new member, Mr. Acklin, proceeded to the front of the Clerk's desk to be sworn in, a titter went round among the Republicans because the Speaker began reading to him the iron-clad oath which the Southern Democratic Congressman has usually been under the awkward necessity of declining to take. But Mr. Acklin signified to the Speaker that it was all right, that he could take the test oath and that it would not be necessary to substitute the modified form. The reading was continued, and the stringent iron-clad oath was accordingly subscribed to in full by the new member. The mirthful Republicans afterwards learned that Mr. Acklin, who is not much over thirty years of age, was a boy in his teens during the Rebellion."

Neglected Coughs and Colds

frequently produce serious results. C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam is an unfailing remedy. dec18:d&W3m.

INDIANA PLATFORM.

The Resolutions Adopted by the Indiana Democratic Convention.

Strong Expressions on Finance and the Presidential Steal.

The Democracy of the State of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of Treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

We are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates, or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation which shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412½ grains, to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconstitutional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigation to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases: and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true interests of the people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federel government, either in lands, bonds, money or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the Republican party who secretly connive, and with barefaced effrontery, carried out the scheme by and through venial returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choise for President and Vice President, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the President of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative places the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the States courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

A MOTHER'S TRIUMPH.

How a Devoted Mother Vindicates an Informal Marriage.

[New York Herald of Thursday.]

A singular case that has occupied the Court of Common Pleas for some days was brought to a close yesterday. Mr. William R. Hynes, of St. Louis, a gentleman possessed of considerable property, formed the acquaintance of a lady in London in 1871, and, it is no marriage ceremony was performed, lived with and acknowledged her as his wife. After the birth of two children, about a year ago Mr. Hynes was thrown from his carriage and received fatal injuries. When he recovered consciousness the first words he uttered were a request that his "wife and children" might be brought to him. After his death his sisters administered to his estate in this country on the representation that he had died unmarried and intestate. Mrs. Hayes came to New York, where the property is situated, with her children, and the suit which has just

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 2, 1878.

THE THIEVES' CARNIVAL.

Last week there was submitted to the South Carolina Legislature one of the most extraordinary documents that ever saw light in this country, or for the matter of that in any other having a representative government. It was a report of the special investigating committee upon the carnival of the Radical thieves at the State Capital, which reached its heighth in 1871-72, under Governor SCOTT, but did not close until WADE HAMPTON was inaugurated Governor. The report rests upon the evidence of Republican witnesses, who accuse themselves and each other, as well as on documentary evidence, and taken as a whole is a unique record of a variegated and grotesque rascality. The New York *Herald* of Saturday says "TWEED'S rule was pure and spotless compared with the regime of the South Carolina ring." Never was stealing so jovial, cordial and unanimous as the plantation statesmen and their white guides and philosophers practiced.

For the last twelve months the committee has been investigating the details of the villiany, yet in the report presented last week they merely covered one field alone; that of the fraudulent and extravagant expenditures authorized by the Legislature under the head of "supplies." Anything a legislator wanted was ordered in the name of "supplies," and paid for by the State, on the principle promulgated by a sable Senator in debate, that "the State had no right to be a State unless she could pay and take care of her statesmen." At one session the bills of this kind which the State paid amounted to $350,000, including $125,000 for wines, cigars and other "refreshments." A special room was fitted up in the State House for the dispensation of liquors and tobacco, and large quantities were sent to the private rooms of legislators. This took place from 1871 to 1874. On one day in March, 1872, the liquor bill of a single dealer was $1,651, and three days later he had a bill for $1,852 more. As is always the case in such circumstances, the prices paid were enormous, twenty dollars a gallon being the price charged for brandy, $10 for sherry, $40 a case for champagne, $40 a dozen bottles for port wine and $20 a hundred for cigars.

But wines, brandy and cigars were not the only requirements of these statesmen. In four years the State paid for more than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of furniture, although a liberal appraisement makes the value of the furniture now in the State House only $17,715. More than one dealer testified that he furnished at least forty private bedrooms, and all the committee rooms were fitted with costly furniture, which was stolen as soon as the session closed. It was shown that houses of prostitution—white and black—were equipped with furniture purchased by the State under the sweeping title of "legislative supplies." During one season 4,658 yards of carpeting were purchased, one thousand yards being the finest Brussels, some of which was shipped to Massachusetts. Under the head of "stationery," jewelry, dry goods, horses and carriages, clothing, etc., were provided. There was scarcely an item of personal expense which was not set down to the public account. In fact, Senators and Representatives left their private bills with the Radical accounting officers, and they were returned to them settled and receipted.

We publish elsewhere such extracts as we have room for from this remarkable report. While this lavish expenditure was going on, the teachers in the public schools were unpaid and the schools suspended; the State asylums for the unfortunate and afflicted closed; and convicts set free from the Penitentiary to save them from starvation. All this time Northern Republicans were voting to sustain these pirates in power under the influence of the "bloody shirt" cry, invented to cover up their scandalous and beastly depredations on the treasury

CHINESE NOT WANTED.

The Committee on Education and Labor of the House has made an important report on the subject of Chinese emigration, one which is by no means extreme in its recommendations, and yet will probably ward off a great danger if its suggestions should be adopted. The committee states the lowest estimate of the Chinese in the Pacific States at 150,000, but predicts unless there are measures to stop their inflow, they will in the near future exceed the male adult population of all other races combined in those States. The London *Times*, the other day, in commenting on the famine in some of the Chinese provinces, said one of the results would be a great movement of Chinese to the States and predicted that the myriads of Celestials who would swarm to the Pacific Coast and thence spread themselves over the continent, would impose on the American people a race problem far exceeding in magnitude and danger any phase the negro question has ever assumed. "Negro emigration," the *Times* said, "was never voluntary and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force it is difficult to see where and when it will stop." When this note of danger is sounded by a foreign journal of such authority as the London *Times*, it is certainly manifest our own people should give the subject careful consideration.

The report submitted to Congress on Monday by Mr. WELLES of Kentucky, does full justice to the frugality, patience, cheerfulness and obedience of the Chinese laborers, and concedes that if money making were the only question involved, the decision must be in favor of Chinese emigration; but the central idea of the American system is that the laborer shall possess courage, self-respect and independence. To do this he must have a *home*. The Chinese who come to this country have neither home feelings nor home interests; and the material advantages arising from their frugality and industry cannot compensate for the loss of this home idea and its appliances of personal civilization, from which spring that spirit of self-respect and manly independence, which the committee says, "is the highest result and best security of our political systems."

The principal objection, however, to Chinese emigration is that they do not assimilate with our people but remain a distinct and alien element. On this point we quote from the committee's report:

> They have been in this country over a quarter of a century. Their employments have brought them into close and immediate contact with our people, but no change in them has been produced. They indicate no desire, either in word or action, to become identified with us. When they have made money they do not invest their earnings in land or homesteads, but return with them to their native China. They have no conception of our judicial or legislative systems. They cannot be relied upon to perform military duty; they are incompetent as jurymen. They have an inferior intelligence and different civilization from our own. Mentally, morally, socially and politically, they have remained a distinct and antagonistic race. Now, in view of their strong national prejudices, is there any hope that the future will be different. Entrenched behind national prejudices, they are impregnable against all influences and remain a great, united class, distinct from us in color, in size, in features, in dress, in language, in customs, in habits and in social peculiarities. It is neither possible nor desirable for two distinct races to live harmoniously in the same society and under the same Government. If this single proposition be true, the conclusion is sound that Chinese emigration should be restricted or prohibited.

We don't think the proposition can be controverted. The committee next considers the means to check Chinese emigration. They do not propose any interference with those now in this country. The great majority of the Chinese for the Pacific ports depart from Hong Kong, a British colony. A change or abrogation of our present treaty with China will not, therefore, check the evil. The joint action of both China and Great Britain will alone be effective. In view of the fact that the well known policy of the Chinese Government is adverse to the emigration of its citizens, and that Great Britain has already, without offense to China, absolutely prohibited emigration to several of her colonies, it is believed that similar action on our part will not destroy or disturb the friendly commercial relations now existing, but were it otherwise, the harmony and perpetuity of our political and social institutions cannot be weighed in the same balance with mere material prosperity and commercial advantages. The committee therefore recommends that the President immediately open correspondence with the governments of China and Great Britain, "with the view of securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties which permit unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States." If this don't avail, then more stringent measures should be at once adopted.

A JOB SCOTCHED BUT NOT KILLED.

The Recorder job for Philadelphia, which has for its purpose the creation of an office with fees aggregating from forty to fifty thousand dollars per annum, for Secretary QUAY's special benefit, suffered a temporary reverse on Tuesday in the House. On the final passage of the bill the vote stood 94 yeas and 77 nays—101 votes being requisite to pass the bill under the Constitution. Sixteen Republicans voted with 61 Democrats against the bill, and 8 Democrats with 86 Republicans for it. Fifteen Republicans and eleven Democrats did not vote. The Democrats who voted for this infamous and unconstitutional job were CARVER of Bucks, LAW of Montgomery, JUDGE of Luzerne, and CRAWFORD, HOLLAND, LODGE, MACKIN and PALLATT of Philadelphia. Their constituents should attend to the case of these gentlemen. We presume the whole power of the Republican-CAMERON ring will now be devoted to securing the seven votes necessary to pass it, after a reconsideration of the vote of Tuesday which is within the power of a majority of the House. Every Republican member of the House from Allegheny county—thirteen in number—voted for the job. Of the enormity of this measure we have heretofore spoken, but the Harrisburg *Patriot* points out its specific violations of the Constitution:

> The course of debate in the House it was shown that the bill violated not less than four or five distinct provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution has abolished the fee system for all offices in Philadelphia. This bill proposed to restore that abuse with circumstances of especial iniquity. The Constitution declares that the legislature should not pass any local or special law creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities or boroughs. This bill was both "local" and "special," as it applies to an officer for Philadelphia alone under a false and deceptive general title. The Constitution makes all county and judicial officers elective by the people. This bill makes the Recorder an appointee of the Governor with a term of ten years. The Constitution requires a previous residence of one year for an appointment "to any office within any county." This bill provides for a residence of only six months to meet the personal objects that are well known to underlie it.

These personal objects are, as has been stated, to fix up a snug berth for M. S. QUAY, soon to be a retiring ringster, at the expense of the people.

—Since the above was written, we have a telegram from Harrisburg announcing the CAMERON ring rallied after its defeat, under the leadership of DON CAMERON, MACKEY, QUAY and HARTRANFT, and secured a reconsideration of Monday's vote. The bill was then passed finally—ayes 107, nays 74. Four more Democratic votes were secured for the majority, from FELTHOFF of Schuylkill, and MARSHALL, MONAGHAN and GENTNER of Philadelphia, and a number of Republicans changed front under pressure. The bill has yet to pass the Senate, but that subservient body is good for anything CAMERON and MACKEY orders.

ENGLAND is not relaxing on her military preparations. It is announced Lord NAPIER, the hero of the Assyrian campaign, will be commander-in-chief of any expeditionary force, and Sir GARNET WOLSLEY, who figured creditably in a late African campaign, chief-of-staff. The latter, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "England as a military power," gives a very encouraging view of the army, present and possible, of the tight little'isle. He figures up an available force of nearly half a million, ready to fall into line at once should war be declared, with 372 field batteries. But this aside, England's main power will be in her iron clad floating fortresses and—what no other nation in Europe has—an unlimited command of money and credit, with manufactories prepared to turn out an inexhaustible supply of war material.

The treaty with Russia has not yet been signed by Turkey, and it is said negotiations will consume another week, unless Russia forecloses her mortgage instanter. Reports are also current Lord DERBY has resigned his place as foreign minister, because the English Government has determined on a more decisive policy.

WE do not credit any of the stories current about legal proceedings to oust Mr. HAYES from the White House. The idea of a New York judge that "there exists no power under the Constitution of the United States which enables the President's title to office to be submitted to the judgment of a jury; that the decision by the two Houses of Congress in joint convention assembled when they counted and declared the electoral vote, is, in accordance with our system of government absolutely final and conclusive, not only upon all courts but upon all parties," seems to us to be sound. The American Democracy will appeal to the baltot-box to right their wrongs, but in the meantime it is not at all surprising the usurper has an uneasy time of it. The New York *Herald* of Tuesday says "the President's title is a topic which, like the ghost in the play, will not down, and it is consequently up again." It will be "up again," all the time until HAYES quits his place. It is up in New Orleans to-day in about as lively and emphatic manner as it is possible to get any question "up." ANDERSON in the Penitentiary—HAYES in the White House. That's the story of the crime.

ANDERSON of the Returning Board, was sentenced on Monday by Judge WHITTAKER, at New Orleans, to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. Because of the recommendation to mercy, the sentence is the lowest allowed by law. A suspensive appeal was granted, returnable on Wednesday. A motion to transfer the cases of WELLS, KENNER and CASSANAVE to the United States Court will be argued next week. ANDERSON'S punishment is a light one, compared with the magnitude and enormity of his crime, which was not only levelled against the people of Louisiana, but against the people of the whole United States; it set aside their choice in the election of President, brought the country to the verge of civil war, and installed a Fraud in the White House. WELLS, however, was the conspicuous scoundrel of the Returning Board quartette, and if he stands his trial and is convicted, should receive the full penalty of the law. Mr. HAYES' turn will come yet.

THE New York *Times* is a strong and somewhat bigoted Republican journal, but it has no great admiration of Mr. HAYES, and sees clearly to what results "fraud once successful in American history" have led. "It is a fact beyond dispute or question," says the *Times*, "that Mr. HAYES has less influence with Congress than any one of a score or more of Senators and Representatives. He has, in Washington, at least, no party. He is utterly without a personal following. It is no exaggeration to say that the present occupant of the White House has less power in the nation than had any of the men who have gone before him. If it was intended by the founders of the Government that the office of President should be, to all intents and purposes, merely a clerical one, then Mr. HAYES is indeed the first Chief Magistrate who has ever fully appreciated the insignificance of the duties which belong to the position."

J. MADISON WELLS was not far wrong in stating that it is the case of Tilden *versus* Hayes rather than that of the State *versus* the Returning Board which is on trial in Louisiana.—*N. Y. Times of Sunday.*

The *Times* is not much out of the way, for the trial of the Returning Board will be a judicial determination and indorsement of facts about which the people have very little doubt. The record will be for the future historian, who will honestly and dispassionately narrate the memorable Centennial canvass, while the present generation will probably have the edifying spectacle of WELLS and ANDERSON in the penitentiary for crimes that made HAYES President. Justice is striking with an iron hand all around. The Presidential steal, it is tolerably clear, will also appear in history as the last memorable achievement of the Republican party, a sort of cap-sheaf rounding off years of corrupt, unconstitutional and tyrannical administration.

CONSIDERING that nine years ago the Democrats in the United States Senate numbered only seven or eight, the vote on President *pro tem.* Tuesday was eloquent, as showing the progress of the party and its gain in strength. The vote stood 28 for Judge THURMAN and 29 for Senator FERRY. This was a *viva voce* vote. A motion to elect by ballot was rejected by a tie vote. Possibly, on a ballot, the result might have been different. The Democratic Senators can well possess themselves with patience. They have a "sure thing" on the organization of the Senate after the 4th of March, 1879.

REPRESENTATIVE BUCKNER thinks the bill to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes will pass the House, and Senator THURMAN is equally confident it will go through the Senate. Speaker RANDALL seven or eight years ago introduced a bill of this character in the House, but it only got the votes of the few Democrats in that body.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, since he became Governor of Pennsylvania, has probably issued more death warrants than the Executive of any other State of the Union. All told, they number forty, but there were commutations in four cases.

THERE is some pleasure in announcing that Feodore Vassilef, of Moscow, has had eighty-seven children by two wives, if it is only because the announcement renders any further inventions by American paragraphers certain to be looked upon as very weak inventions indeed. Vassilef's first wife was brought to bed twenty-seven times, having twins sixteen times and triplets seven times while at the other four births sixteen children were born to her. She then died, and her successor, at eight births, enabled eighteen other children to rise up and call Feodore Vassilef blessed, because he had several quivers full of them. M. Kanikoff, a Russian savant, vouched for this fact a few years ago, declaring that the Vassilefs—how many of the eighty-seven children survived was not stated—still lived at Moscow, and were pensioners of the Government. The first Mme. Vassilef could have organized a very respectable baby-show of her own without being compelled to take in any other mothers, and what a family that would have been to provide for had M. Vassilef spelled his name Grant.

A HEROIC police officer was publicly honored in New York the other day—Officer Philip E. Biel, of the New York city police, was presented on Thursday with a gold medal awarded by the United States government in testimony of his heroic conduct in saving persons from drowning. The medal was presented with every circumstance of honor and respect. Mayor Ely made a speech, and a letter accompanying the medal was addressed by Secretary Thompson to the brave policeman "whose modesty, equal to his merit," only allowed him to say: "I would do my duty, Mr. Mayor, if I never received such a medal. I can't say what I want to—I can't get it out. If I could—if I had been college bred, I wouldn't be on the police force now." Mr. Biel has on different occasions saved eighteen lives, at great personal peril, which, the New York *World* well says, "ought to convince him that his life has been a successful one, not less in the sturdy performance of his duty than in the achievement of glory.

IT was stated some time ago that Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, had purchased a vessel to be employed in an expedition to the North Pole to be put under the control of the indefatigable Stanley. The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, says that Mr. Stanley has under consideration a press expedition to the Pole, declares himself ready to undertake the discovery of that much-sought-for object. The estimated cost is from $123,000 to $140,000, and it is believed the proprietors of the London *Telegraph* are ready to join hands with Mr. Bennett, as they did in the expenses of the African expedition, which resulted in determining finally the sources of the Nile and the Congo River.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, has done the State some service and means to die in the harness. An admiring writer has mapped out the Senator's official career from year to year and pay-roll to pay-roll, and thus recapitulates:

Age of Hannibal Hamlin	69
Number of years preparing for office	25
Number of years spent in office	43
Number of years of present term unexpired	1
Number of years in the legislature	5
Number of years in federal house	5
Number of years as federal senator	22
Number of years as governor	1
Number of years as collector	2
Number of years as vice president	4
Number of years in all other offices	4
Number of years in private life since beginning to hold office	3
Number of years still entitled to office	1

And yet no one can recall an important or beneficial public service, originating with Hamlin, or a speech made by him that merits being remembered over night.

THIS is a verbatim extract from the testimony of a German liquor seller before a Kansas Legislative Committee, investigating a few days ago the working of the State liquor law:

"Von day ven dere vas prohibision, a man come into our saloon; he goes behind the gounter and opens a chest and finds some lager bier; I say to him, 'I can manage things pehind here;' he opens his coat and shows a star with 'constable' on it; zhust then in comes the owner of the saloon; he takes the constable into the office; I don't know vether he pribes him or not, but he shmiles ven he vent away."

GENERAL GRANT, in the calm repose of Egypt, takes a charitable view of things in general, and of the late Charles Sumner in particular. He told a *Herald* reporter at Cairo that Mr. Sumner's attitude toward him "almost amounted to a mental delusion," and that he used to say the most extraordinary things, which he could not have known even if they had been true.

THE Democratic Committee of Lawrence county, has elected S. K. McGiven as Senatorial, and C. M. Keefer and J. M. C. Anderson Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

THE Maine Senate has passed a bill requiring that Selectmen and Assessors of towns shall be able to read and write.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

FORTY new operas by Italian composers were produced last year, thirty-six of them on the Italian stage.

PATENT 200,000 has just been issued; but that does not represent the total number, as previous to 1836 the issues were not numbered.

SENATOR J. B. EVERHART, of the Chester district, is lying dangerously ill, of typhoid pneumonia, at his home in West Chester.

NILSSON asks six hundred dollars a night to sing in Paris during the Exposition, and the manager of the Grand Opera-house is not eager to sign the contract.

A CHICAGO lover confidingly told, in a letter to his sweetheart, all about a forgery he had committed. Lately he jilted her and, in revenge, she gave the letter to the police.

THE New York *Sun* now refers to Mr Hayes as "the gentleman from Ohio who is temporarily occupying the White House at Washington in the absence of the legal tenant."

HON. MILTON S. LATHAM, of California, is in ill-health, and will go to Europe to recuperate. During his absence four personal friends will manage his property, valued at $5,500,000.

"IT has been fun for you but death for me," wrote William Henry Fox, in San Francisco, before killing himself. He had been jilted by the woman for whom the message was intended.

IT is not considered the thing for a lady to move her head when she bows to any one in the street. She must just bend a look of recognition, smile (if her teeth are good) divinely, and pass along.

BEECHER says in his newspaper that "the intimations of the Bible, so far as it contains any, are that the departed live in close proximity to the earth, and are cognizant of what is going on."

MOODY is said to find the people of Springfield too intelligent for easy conversion. They exasperate him with cool arguments, and do not become enthusiastic. Besides, he has a toothache.

AN official census of the city of Providence, R. I., shows a population of 98,561, a falling off in three years of 2,000 resulting mainly from the depression of the various manufacturing interests.

AT the oratorical contest at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., Friday night last, the gold medal was awarded to David Law Fleming, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the silver medal to Robert Lefavour Winkley, of Woburn, Mass.

EPISODE in a political convention at Titusville, Pa: "The Chairman—The Chair will not dispute the point with Mr. Carter." "Mr. Carter—The Chair had better not unless he takes his coat off." The Chair did not.

IT was my misfortune to be born in Boston. I apologize to Boston for it. A meaner place I never knew. It was founded by a miserable lot of Pilgrims kicked out of England into Holland, and then paid to keep away from Manhatten Island.—*Train.*

FASHIONABLE intelligence from a Baltimore paper: "Gail Hamilton began losing her hair, but by persistent anointing of the parts with raw onion not only arrested the process, but has produced a second growth of quite a different and slightly reddish color."

SOME months ago Joseph Brown, of Carmi, Ill., committed suicide, and twenty days after his father, Elijah Brown, followed suit with a shot-gun, after having dug his own grave. Last week Mrs. Brown took laudanum, and finished up the Brown family.

IT is told of an absent-minded professor at Leipzig that on one occasion, after watching the pulsations of a frog's heart, he threw away the watch he held in his left hand, and put the frog in his pocket, not discovering the error until asked for the time of day.

THE Duke of Wellington said fifty year ago: "There is no doubt it would have been more fortunate and better for the world if the treaty of Adrianople had not been signed, and if the Russians had entered Constantinople and if the Turkish Empire had been dissolved."

A SAN JOSE lady, who it was supposed, had gone to a theatre, saw her husband hugging and kissing the servant girl, whereupon she knocked him senseless with a poker and broke the nose of the girl. Now there is a sensible woman; but she has had to pay $900 for the fun.

SAM HOWARD was importuned, in a religious meeting in St. Louis, to go forward for prayers. He declined, and started to go out. A sturdy revivalist stopped him in the aisle, detaining him by force. A fight ensued, and the upshot was the arrest of the sinner by a policeman.

THREE weeks ago the aggregate sum which John T. Raymond had paid Samuel L. Clemens for the right to apply the name of Colonel Sellers to one of the cleverest of original creations was $10,000. It would be an exaggerated estimate to suppose that Raymond made as much for himself.

DURING a recent gathering of clergymen in Boston, one of them, who had recently lost his wife, was asked at a dinner table by a guest unaware of the fact, "Doctor, did you bring your wife with you?" Oh, no," answered the doctor, unwilling to embarass his questioner with explanations, "oh, no; she has gone in quite another direction." It is remarked that this was rough on Boston.

HENRY C. JARRETT returned from Europe on Sunday last. He will produce Uncle Tom's Cabin at Drury Dane, London, in April, mainly with the cast at present used in its presentation at Booth's Theatre. Already he has contracted for steerage passages. After the Drury Lane engagement, the piece will be taken to Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester, which have already been contracted for.

THE wife of Mr. Justice Clifford receives once a week in her parlors at the National Hotel. She is a slender, erect lady, between fifty and sixty years of age, has a twinkling, merry black eye and dark hair with scarcely a line of silver in it, wears a bit of lace as a cap on the top of her head, dresses very plainly, minds her own business and is loved by everybody. The wife of Senater Davis is her warmest friend; she is somewhat less in size, her hair is a little grayer, and her eyes, as large and full, are blue. Mrs. Davis wears her hair waved and combed back from her face over the tips of the ears, dresses generally in brown or black silk and is a sensible plain woman, whom any one would be better for knowing.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

Congress Has the Power to Enact a Law to Remedy the Evils Complained Of.

Resignation of Secretary Thompson Probable.

IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE CABINET.

WASHINTON, February 26.—To-day's Cabinet session was one of great interest, as it was devoted to some extent in the discussion of the trials now in progress at New Orleans, and also in interchange of views on the Silver bill. Upon the topic of the sentence of General Anderson, it is understood very decided opinions were expressed to the effect that the interference of the Governor of Louisiana in favor of Anderson should not be withheld. So far as can be learned, no communications have been sent from any representative of the general Government to the Executive of the State of Louisiana, but it was remarked to-day by an official holding close relations with the administration that in this matter there was neither indifference nor inactivity on the part of the President. It seems probable the government awaits further proceedings in the New Orleans Court before entering into the subject. The general impression is that Governor Nicholls ought to and will interfere.

Members of the Cabinet are unusually reticent regarding the tenor of the discussion upon the Silver bill or as to probable results. There is, however, ground for believing the President will in a day or two address a message to Congress in connection with the bill now awaiting his action. Whether this will be a veto message or not is yet altogether a matter of conjecture. There can be obtained no official authority for any declaration in the premises. It is no secret that the views of the Cabinet were not a unit on the subject of what action should be taken. There is a probability discussion will be renewed on Friday next unless in the meantime a special meeting shall be called to determine the subject. It is remarked as a certainty that the bill will either be signed or vetoed and that there is no probability whatever that it will become a law by the expiration of ten days.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. Willis of Kentucky, in behalf of the House Committee on Education and Labor, to-day made a report on the Chinese question, which says: "No legislation affecting Chinese already here is asked or desired. They came to this country under the provisions of a treaty which was the result of efforts of our own and other nations to open China to foreign commerce. Their claim to be protected in the full enjoyment of all rights and privileges which they have acquired under the treaty and under the law cannot justly be denied. It is contended, however, that the presence of Chinese has had a tendency to degrade and dishonor labor; that their personal habits, peculiar institutions and lax morals render them undesirable members of society and that they cannot and will not assimilate with our people but remain unalterably aliens in habits, words, politics and aspirations."

Accompanying the report is the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, It appears that a great majority of Chinese immigrants are unwilling to conform to our institutions to become permanent residents of our country, and accept the rights and assume the responsibilities of citizenship; and,

WHEREAS, They have indicated no capacity to assimilate with our people; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to open correspondence immediately with the Government of China and Great Britain with a view of securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties which permit unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States.

THE PROGRESS MADE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day acted finally on the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill. To-morrow the committee will consider silk and silk goods.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The bill reported by Representative Reagan from the Committee on Commerce, for the regulation of inter-State commerce, and to prevent unjust discriminations as to freight charges and facilities by railroads and other common carriers is accompanied by an elaborate report in favor of its passage. The committee quote authority to show that Congress has power to enact such a law as they propose, and argue that as Congress only can furnish a remedy for the evils cited, the time has come when this duty should be performed.

THE CABINET ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Key, Evarts and McCrary occupy what may be termed a middle line. They are not in favor of such violent legislation as the Bland bill, although McCrary comes very near being a straight silver man, and Key is not far behind him. Still they are quite up to the standard of only 412½ grains to the dollar and unlimited legal tender; but the people from the sections represented by Key and McCrary are almost solidly for silver, as their debts have been inflated and their assets contracted by the prevailing legislation, and the cry of distress reaches those Cabinet officers quite distinctly.

As for Thompson, he is a Bland bill man without qualification. He favors silver for everybody, including the Pope of Rome, and plenty of it. In the meeting to-day he entered heartily into the discussion of the matter, and came down with arguments in his usual emphatic style, that the gold advocates found rather hard to get over.

Devens is classed with Sherman and Schurz as an advocate of the single standard, but he is not as extreme as they, and has decided leanings in favor of silver upon certain conditions.

The President himself favors a veto, but in a mild way, and merely as a vindication of previous declarations of the Administration. While entertaining this view, he wishes the fullest discussion on the part of his Cabinet. He declines to be hasty, however, and suggestions from members that it would be well to veto or not veto immediately, and end the matter, did not receive a favorable response from him.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS.

A few prominent Republican politicians from Pennsylvania met this afternoon casually, and a speculative discussion ensued as to the prospects of several candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. One of the speculators holds an official position in Philadelphia. In brief, their judgment is that Hoyt has apparently the inside track, but cannot walk over the course, as his adherents assert; that although he has the support of the Mackey element, he will meet formidable opponents in Grow and others; that Grow would be a popular candidate all over the State but for the fact that he has lost somewhat of his grip by reason of his Texas absenteeism, and finally that whether Hoyt or Grow shall be the nominee, the contest will be close, with the chances in favor of the Republican nominee.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE.

The first change in the Cabinet will probably take place the coming summer in the retirement of Secretary Thompson, who begins to fear that the duties of his office are too exacting upon his health. It has been vigorous until within a few months, when his labor of ten hours a day has had an injurious effect. Mr. Thompson may improve in the meantime, and decide to remain. Unless he does, he will doubtless resign when the lease of his present residence expires.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is the statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Legal tenders, all issues	$338,618,024
One year notes of 1863	53,245
Two year notes of 1863	15,900
Two year coupon notes of 1863	23,950
Compound interest notes	283,720
Fractional currency, all issues	17,190,698

The Treasurer destroyed yesterday $492,400 greenbacks on account of $615,500 additional national bank currency issued the present month, leaving an outstanding legal tender circulation of $348,618,024.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Allegheny Street Improvement Bill Passed Finally.

Philadelphia's Recorder's Bill Recommended and Passed.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 27.—Mr. STONE introduced a bill requiring pipe line companies to make reports and statements of their business to prevent fraudulent management thereof.

Mr. ST. CLAIR offered a resolution which was laid over for the present, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five to ascertain by an examination of the various systems in vogue throughout the civilized world the best system for the government of the insane which may be applicable to this commonwealth, and to report the same at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. McNeill's Allegheny Street Improvement bill passed finally.

Also, the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

The bill providing for the retirement under pay of Supreme and Common Pleas Judges was amended so as to require Common Pleas judges to be seventy instead of sixty-five years old to come under the act.

The bill creating a State banking department being upon its final passage was, on motion of Mr. Herr, recommitted to the Finance Committee.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate spent the rest of the day in consideration of general appropriation bills. The sections appropriating $17,000 to S. B. Collins, stenographer to the joint committee on convict labor, was stricken out.

Pending a point of order on the action providing pay for the committee which investigated the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill providing that no railroad, or railway or other transportation company shall grant a free pass or passes at a discount to any person except to an officer or employe of such company issuing the same, and any person signing, issuing or using such free pass or passes at a discount except officers or employes or passes already issued, or passes granted for a valuable consideration under contracts made before the adoption of the present constitution, shall, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered before any court in this Commonwealth, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any railroad or other transportation company from issuing excursion or other tickets free, or at reduced rates. The bill allows the granting of free tickets, on the sets at reduced rates, for purely charitable purposes, and to clergymen.

PHILADELPHIA RECORDER'S BILL PASSED.

Mr. SPEARS of Mercer moved the reconsideration of the Philadelphia Recorder's bill.

Mr. FAUNCE attempted to get in a speech in opposition, but the previous question was moved, the vote reconsidered, and the bill passed finally by a vote of 107 to 74.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Graham asked the consideration of the bill repealing the waiter girl system, but the House refused to suspend the orders.

The bill providing for the appointment of Boiler Inspectors, and for licensing engineers, with penalties for ignorance of the business was discussed at some length, and pending consideration of an amendment to exempt engineers engaged in pumping oil or drilling oil wells, the House adjourned.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

News has been received at Detroit of the death of Major Lewis Cass, at Paris on Sunday. The deceased was the only son of the late General Cass, and had resided abroad for many years.

James R. Keene telegraphs from New York that $2,500 is to be distributed among the churches and relief societies of San Francisco engaged in relieving distress among the destitute people of that city.

Miles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, has been released from jail on his own recognizance. He has given evidence implicating former associates in office and surrendered documentary proof against them. In consideration of such testimony he is accepted as State's witness in future prosecutions and allowed his freedom.

Governor Holliday of Virginia, has vetoed the Barbour bill, which embodied the scheme of the anti-debt payers of Virginia legislature. The veto created great excitement, and a boisterous attempt was made in the House to prevent its reading being heard. The bill, it is said, cannot be passed over the veto, and will occasion an extra session of the Legislature.

Jacob R. Freese of Trenton, N. J., for embezzling the funds of the depositors of the State Savings Bank, was sentenced yesterday to three years in the State prison and two years for conspiracy to defraud, five years altogether. Louis K. and Harry C. Freese, for the same offense, six months each to the county jail. Walter F. Bartlet, the defaulting tax receiver, of Trenton, was sentenced to two years in the State prison.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback party of New York issued an address, saying that shortly a joint call will be made for a State Convention by officers of all independent State organizations to meet unitedly, as the National party. The address says: "We can prevent the re-election of every Congressman and Assemblyman in the State who directly or indirectly opposed remonetization of silver, and it is our duty to do so."

A large and influential meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday night to protest against the proposed Tariff bill. A committee of fifty of the most prominent business men of the city was appointed to take such action as may be deemed advisable to protect the industries affected by the Tariff bill now before Congress, said committee to have power to act. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Wood Tariff bill as holding that it is unwise at this time to make any change in the Tariff laws.

POLITICAL PIRATES.

Astounding Catalogue of the Robberies Under Carpet Bag Rule in South Carolina.

The Whole State Government Fed, Housed, Clothed and Intoxicated at State Expense.

The Wildest Work of the Tweed Ring Eclipsed.

Stationery that Covered Horses, Carriages, Jewelry and Pianos.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22.—In accordance with a concurrent resolution so directing and requiring, the Joint Commission appointed to investigate alleged frauds and irregularities against this State has submitted a partial report. The commission has been in session for nearly one year and has accumulated a mass of vouchers and other evidences bearing upon the subject of their labors which defies arrangement and classification within the short space of a week or ten days allowed for the preparation of their report, and they find themselves compelled, therefore, to restrict their efforts to the presentment of their discoveries in one field alone. The report is confined to a statement of the fraudulent and extravagant expenditures authorized by the General Assemblies and various State officers under the head of "supplies." This title is truly a general and comprehensive one, but the reader will find that it is eminently appropriate as a designation of the infinite variety and amount of articles and transactions covered by the term.

The entire evidence, it must be remembered, is derived from the sworn testimony of ex-officials of the late Republican Administration and that of hundreds of the members of the several Legislatures who were themselves the guilty recipients of articles paid for "by the State" on the warrants of the officials who were charged with the duty of protecting her interests.

HOW THE ACCOUNTS WERE PAID.

One witness, Josephus Woodruff, the late Clerk of the Senate, states simply that "under the head of supplies was embraced anything that a Senator chose to order. These orders were generally given through the Clerk of the Senate, and the accounts were rendered against him. At first the orders were moderate and included only stationery and postage stamps, but they gradually increased until they assumed gigantic proportions." At first the amounts were ordered to be deducted from their pay, but very soon the orders largely exceeded their pay, and the accounts "were then included in the reports of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and pay certificates were thus issued for every variety of merchandise. In addition to the pay certificates were drawn and turned over to the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts for collection and distribution." As these matters became common the Senators claimed that all their expenses should be paid by the State, or, in the language of one of them, "the State had no right to be a State unless she could pay and take care of her statesmen." The Clerk of the Senate testifies that "gratification certificates" (or gifts) were frequently issued for the benefit of the Senators. Senators Gaillard and Jermy of Charleston, testify to the truth of this statement and acknowledge that they received certificates so issued. The vouchers found in the State Treasurer's office show that in one session there was expended, under the heads of "supplies, sundries and incidental expenses," not less than $350,000, $125,000 of which was spent for refreshments, including the finest wines, liquors and cigars. The practices above referred to "became so general as to embrace nearly every Republican member and several Democratic Senators. Such accounts came to be regarded as privileged matters, and the Senate rule requiring all reports to lie over one day was generally suspended, and the report considered at once and the accounts ordered to be paid without a dissenting voice." Senators left their private accounts with the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts and they were returned to them settled and receipted. To preserve appearances the accounts were generally presented in the Senate, together with one or more good ones, and the titles and amounts of the latter being read aloud the fraudulent ones were included in the phrase, "and others," and all were ordered paid together.

THE LEGISLATIVE BAR-ROOM.

A room adjoining that of the Clerk of the Senate in the State House was fitted up wherein to serve wines, liquors, eatables and cigars to State officials, Senators, members of the House and their friends at all hours of the day and night. Several witnesses testify that this room was visited daily "by State officials, Judges, Senators, members of the House, lawyers, editors, newspaper reporters and citizens generally, irrespective of party, and that they discussed matters, State and National, in the most agreeable manner over their sparkling glasses." The colored porter who waited in this rare saloon testifies that for six years it was generally kept open from eight o'clock A. M. until from two to four o'clock the next morning; that during these hours some one was always present, eating, smoking or drinking, and that Sunday, as may well be believed, "was no exception." Many of the members would be in the room before breakfast hunting for a drink, or, as they called it, "an eye-opener." This witness gave the names of two Democratic Senators who were wont to frequent this bar-room. He estimates the quantity of liquor (or whisky) drank daily at several gallons, besides large quantities of wine, ale and porter. The best cigars were furnished, and the porter found it difficult to supply the demand, as many of his customers filled one or two of their pockets upon leaving, and would frequently carry off a bottle of champagne in the same way." The reader only needs to be reminded here, in place of comment, that no member was required to pay for what he got—the State footed all the bills. In addition to the refreshments furnished at the State House large quantities were sent to the hotels, boarding houses and residences of the members, State officials "and their frends."

A SAMPLE ORDER.

The following, which may be regarded as a fair specimen, is a copy of the items furnished to Senator James A. Bowley on his order in one day, to wit: "One box champagne, one box port wine, one box whisky, one box brandy, one box sherry wine, three boxes cigars."

Mr. James A. Bowley was one of the leading colored members of the House and was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is not difficult to understand in the light of his order why he reported favorably upon the enormous tax levies and appropriation bills which came before him for consideration.

A CLERICAL LEGISLATOR.

There is also an order on file from Rev. W. M. Thomas, the member from Colleton county, to which is attached the following explanatory note:

MR. GIBSON:

There is a mistake; the order calls for two boxes of wine. Please send the other.

W. M. THOMAS.

All the dealers and merchants who furnished these supplies testify that they were paid in legislative pay certificates, which were always promptly cashed at the desk of the State Treasurer without any impertinent inquiry as to the nature of their claims. One of these dealers, Hardy Solomon, gives a list of some of the members and officials to whom he supplied liquors and refreshments.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR SUPPLIES.

Concerning the account of Hardy Solomon, the liquor merchant above mentioned, the record of vouchers shows that in the year 1872 there were issued to him pay certificates to the amount of $24,380 50, while his itemized account shows that there was due him for the years 1871-72 only $11,203 48, proving that he was paid $13,177 02 over the amount which he claimed to have been furnished by him. The evidence shows that on March 4, 1872, Solomon furnished the Senate $1,631 worth of wine and liquors, and on the 7th day of the same month like articles to the amount of $1,852 75, aggregating $3,483 75. This amount was purchased "for the Senate" within three days, and large amounts were furnished to the House at the same time, and still other amounts were furnished to the Senate during the same week by other parties. Other vouchers show that Mr. Solomon alone furnished the House with $5,877 15 worth of wines and liquors within two months. Mr. Solomon testifies that "he had no difficulty in making collections while they did business with him." It thus clearly appears that bills contracted for the gratification of the legislators were promptly paid at a time when the vilest criminals were pardoned out of the Penitentiary "to keep them from starving," and when the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum and other State charitable institutions were actually suffering from want of food and clothing, while the free schools were all closed and their teachers refused any, the smallest, compensation for months of labor.

These fraudulent expenditures were not confined to any one year. Other vouchers for the year 1871 show that from the 1st to the 7th of March wines and liquors were purchased to the amount of $3,157 80, an average of more than $450 per day for the Senate alone. [The number of Senators in the Senate of this State is limited to thirty-three.]

The following is a literal copy of an account rendered by Joe Taylor, a colored merchant politician, who contrived to grow wealthy on the spoils which fell to his individual share in the general scramble:

COLUMBIA, Feb. 22th, 1872.

GOV. A. J. RANSIERE, Dr.,

To JOE TAYLOR.

for Liecurs & Sigars and other articulars..$280 00

Receiveid paymen.

JOE TAYLOR.

LIBERAL PRICES.

Some of the prices paid for these supplies were most extravagant. I quote, for instance: Brandy, $20 gallon; sherry wine $10; whisky, $8; lager beer, $4 50 per dozen; cigars, $20 per hundred; champagne, $40 per case; port wine, $40 per dozen. A calculation shows that to use up all the liquors that were purchased required each member of the House and Senate to consume one gallon per day, with a few bottles of ale and wine thrown in for good measure. The number of cigars per day averaged one dozen to each member. The item of fruits furnished the members at sundry times is also a considerable one. One dealer's account for a very short time amounts to $1,080.

FURNITURE PAID FOR BY THE STATE.

In addition to the evidence already specified, the frands shows that over $200,000 was paid out within four years for furniture alone. Of this amount the dealers who supplied it testify under oath that only about $17,700 worth, appraised at the prices paid for it, is now on hand at the State House. Mr. Berry, one of these dealers, testifies that he furnished a large number of so-called committee rooms outside of the State House, besides at least forty private bedrooms of members in different houses in the city. Among those so furnished were the rooms occupied by W. J. Whipper, the notorious negro Judge elected at the same time with F. J. Moses. Some of these rooms he furnished as often as three times in succession, while almost all the offices in the State House were furnished anew every session. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House testifies at length to the same facts. He does not know what became of the furniture, but "when he attempted to collect it, he was told by the recipients that it was none of his business, and he consequently troubled himself no more about it." Large quantities of furniture were furnished by him every session, and it all disappeared as soon as the several Assembly adjourned, only to be replaced at the order of the Speaker of some committee chairman at the beginning of the next session. It was always paid for in legitimate pay certificates. General John B. Dennis testifies that he purchased furniture for forty rooms, including the offices of the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller General and Representative Hall. A majority of the members then combined against the persons who furnished the goods, and demanded to be paid for voting for the claims. The bills were accordingly more than doubled, certificates issued, and the surplus divided among the members. The Chairman of the Committee on Claims reported $12,319, and the remainder was divided between fifty other members in sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 each. The names of all the members and the sum each received is specified and proved by vouchers. F. J. Moses is so stated to have received $5,000. Of the clocks which cost from $150 to $660 each, and of the several mirrors which cost $600 each, but one remains. Dennis further testifies that in the spring or summer of 1869 the notorious C. P. Leslie purchased a lot of furniture for his private residence which Governor Scott "paid for out of some fund or other."

HOW ACCOUNTS GREW.

As a further illustration of the manner of proceeding it is stated that two thin deal partitions were erected in as many committee rooms, for which a bill was rendered and paid to the amount of $1,300. The accounts were originally $50 for each partition, and the figured 6 was prefixed. The same work can be done to day for less than $25. Under the same head of "furniture," accounts were rendered for horses, mules, carriages and buggies purchased by the members, and the accounts duly passed and paid by the State. The accounts for carpeting amounted to several thousand dollars per annum. It would have required only 1,300 yards to have carpeted all the rooms in the State House and the "committee rooms" outside. During one session alone, however, 4,658 yards of carpeting, more than one thousand of which was the finest Brussels, was purchased and paid for. General Dennis and the Sergeant-at-Arms both testify "that the committee rooms were furnished with new carpets every session, which were as regularly carried away in the spring of the year." Some of it was shipped to Massachusetts. It only remains to be added in this connection that it is in evidence that the houses of prostitution in the city of Columbia were likewise fitted up by the members, their constant patrons, in the richest, most costly style, at the expense of the State.

QUEER STATIONERY.

Under the head of "stationery" all manner of articles were supplied to the members without charge. The evidence shows that the average member never received more than $10 in actual stationer's material; but the bills rendered and paid by the State in one session alone amounted to $68,000.

Clerk Jones testifies: "Stationery included refreshments, dry goods, groceries, carpets, furniture, horses and carriages and miscellaneous articles of merchandise, and the names used in the accounts were generally myths." During one session every Senator got a $25 inkstand and a Webster's Unabridged. The Senate consumed $10 worth of postage stamps daily and scrawled with $10 gold pens. The Western Union accounts show that the State paid for the legislators' telegrams. Isaac Sulzbacher furnished jewelry to the very reverend Senator, Wm. Johnston, Tim Hurley and Senators Whittemore, Maxwell and Hayne. Clerk Woodruff's diary has this entry.

Wednesday, January 15, 1873, collected certificate for $945, and paid Hayden for Whittemore's watch. Gracious goodness! Whittemore must have some where about ten thousand dollars this session That ought to be satisfactory. He is always, though, after one more.

The members wore State diamonds and State watches back to their districts. Whipper charged $50 a day for forty-three days' services to the State Bank Investigating Committee, as a result of which C. C. Puffer was appointed receiver and the State lost much money.

COSTLY TASTES.

The development of the æsthetic tastes of the ignorant negroes and penniless white vagrants who constituted the successive legislatures for so many years is well shown in the following contrasted lists taken from actual accounts now on file:

1869-70.	1871-72.
$5 clocks.	$600 clocks.
40-cent spittoons.	$8 cuspadors.
$4 benches.	$600 crimson plush sofas.
Straw beds.	Sponge mattresses and
$1 chairs.	Oriental pillows.
$4 pine tables.	$60 plush Gothic chairs.
25-cent hat pegs.	$80 library tables.
$8 desks.	$30 hat racks.
$10 office desks.	$50 desks.
50-cent coat hooks.	$80 to $175 office desks.
Cheap matting.	$100 wardrobes.
Clay pipes.	Body Brussels carpeting.
Cheap whisky.	Finest Havanna cigars.
$4 looking glasses.	Champagne.
$2 window curtains.	$300 looking-glasses.
$5 cornices.	$600 brocatel curtains, lambrequins, &c.
	$80 walnut and gilt cornices.

A bare enumeration of the kinds of costly articles which figure in these accounts would fill a column and leave much untold. When it is said that such articles of feminine attire as are known or guessed at by the names of "bustles," "extra long stockings," "chignons," "palpitators," "garters," "chemises," "boulevard skirts" and "parasols," are found in the same list with mules, horses, wines, coats of arms, axe belves, dictionaries, diamonds, jugs, cuckoo clocks, cradles and coffins, something may be left to the imagination.

During one session the State was charged with 367 new locks—for 164 desks. One thousand cords of wood and 1,320 tons of coal were charged for. Not one wood stove was in use. The wood was furnished by Mr. Crews directly to any member who asked for it and by Mr. Maryant to Senators Whittemore, Maxwell and others. Thousands of dollars were spent annually for stoves for "committee rooms" and the complaint of the State officer in charge of the session. Thousands were spent for soap, hair brushes and towels. The State officials, legislators, clerks and attendants were supplied with the daily papers free, and with novels, law and other books. (The schools were closed from poverty.) Besides furnishing the "committee rooms," (which were bed rooms), the State paid rent for them. Scott got the "rent of a cottage" for one year out of the State—an amount larger than the cottage could be sold for today. The private bills of State officers, Senators and members of the House, referred to in the evidence of Woodruff and Jones, include the names of those who were the recipients of supplies and are as follows:

Lieutenant Governor Ransier, Lieutenant Governor Gleaves; Senators C. P. Leslie, L. Wimbush, Frank Arnim, H. E. Hayne, R. J. Whittemore, R. J. Maxwell, C. D. Hayne, Y. J. P. Owens, W. E. Johnston, J. M. Allen, J. Hollingsworth, Wm. Wallace, W. Nash, J. H. Swails, George F. McIntyre, F. S. J. Hayes, James A. Green, John Lee, J. E. Green; Representatives James A. Bowley, Tim Hurley, Jos. D. Boston, J. B. Dennis, C. H. Sperry, S. J. Lee, P. Simpkins, R. H. Desmond and (late) quartermaster H. Jones, F. J. Moses, Benj. Byas, Nelson Davis.

"MYTHS" AND "AND OTHERS."

To enumerate the bills designated by Mr. Jones in his evidence as "myths" and "queer accounts" would fill hundreds of pages. A few are inserted to illustrate this manner of robbing the treasury. The original are submitted in his evidence, numbered as follows:

No. 9. A. Washburne	$ 700 00
No. 48. James Stebbins	895 15
No. 58. A. L. Stimgum	3,564 19
No. 81. Wm. Hall	1,600 00
No. 89. Simeon P. Sharples	500 00
No. 98. J. S. J. Gilman	4,169 00
No. 118. S. Goodman	1,978 40
No. 120. R. W. Johnson	3,017 25
No. 121. S. J. Brown	3,702 15
No. 122. D. C. Corbin	986 75
No. 123. R. O. Barkell	560 00
Making an aggregate of	$20,588 89

Mr. Jones says these "myths" were pushed through under cover of "and others," and that "the number was so great it would have been foolishness in him to make inquiries concerning them." A large number of accounts were made out in the name of John Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms. While Mr. Williams was being examined, he said:

I know nothing of most of these accounts. I allowed my name to be used to ass st the members from time to time. Bowley, Dennis, Thomas and others were frequently benefited by the use of my name. The State never got no consideration whatever for the certificates issued in the payment of these accounts. I did not know my name was used so often, nor for such large amounts, until now. I am sure it was arranged by individual members of legislative claim in my name and adding the words "and others" to it, thereby getting it passed without creating any suspicion that it was a fraud. I remember the $3,500 account that was for the committee on Contingent Accounts. I think they took $500 apiece. They promised me $500, but never gave it to me.

Clerk Jones, in referring to the accounts rendered against Sergeant-at-Arms Williams, says: "It seems he was appealed to by those who were naked and he clothed them, by those who were hungry and he fed them."

HOW ABOUT THE HONEST TRADMESEN.

In conclusion the committee say: Your committee feel assured that no language, by way of comment, would add force to the simple statement of facts attending this era of revelry, embracing peculations, embezzlements and robberies of a character hitherto unknown in South Carolina. The perpetrators are covered, with infamy and disgrace, and should be pursued during their natural lives with the sword of justice hanging by the thread over their heads. But in justice to the honest taxpayers of the State, what can be said to relieve those merchants and dealers who participated in their profits arising from such stupendous frands? The testimony submitted shows that these persons either were reckless of the interest of the people of the State, or winked at, connived at, or colluded with the robbers to fleece the people—a collusion as humiliating as the facts are disgraceful and culpable. We regret to place this on record; but it is true, and the facts as proved justify your committee in joining with the good people of the State in denouncing such conduct now and forever.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman.
H. A. MEETZE,
On part of Senate.
S. DIBBLE,
G. MULLER,
J. G. BLUE,
On part of House.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Wells Before the Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Governer Wells was to day summoned to give evidence respecting the charges he published against prosecuting attorneys and court officers.

WEAK LUNGS ARE QUICKLY RACKED by a persistent cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. It cures also both asthma and bronchitis.

WSM

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

T. W. Ferry President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Animated and Spicy Debate Between Chittenden and Butler.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Vice President Wheeler, suffering from neuralgia, gave notice this morning of his intended absence for several days, and asked that a President *pro tem.* be designated. He will leave for Pittsburgh tomorrow on a visit to his relations.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of James Gordon Bennett, asking Congress to aid him in seeking new discoveries at the North Pole. He had purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora and intended to man and run her at his own expense. He desired the vessel should carry the American flag. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a bill to provide for carrying ocean mails in American steamships. Referred. This is the bill prepared by the Export Convention.

Also, petition of citizens of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, favoring the imposition of a tax on incomes and the repeal of all duties on the necessaries of life. Referred.

Mr. WALLACE called up the bill to authorize the long bond for investment of savings for the purpose of submitting several amendments, the most important of which provides the secretary of the Treasury shall keep called bonds for sale at National banks as well at sub-treasuries and designated depositories. Ordered printed.

The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, South Carolina, was taken up. Mr. Butler, in explanation thereof said it was to release officers of the company from bonds given by them as security for arms loaned them when they visited the Centennial. There had been an overissue of arms to the State and it further proposed to allow this company to retain these arms.

Mr. MERRILL inquired what had become of the arms issued to the State already.

Mr. BUTLER replied he and others would like to know. In 1869, during the administration of Governor Scott, 120,000 stand of arms were drawn by him, and the State was charged with being overdrawn to the extent of $94,000, but that amount had been reduced some by credits that came out of the annual appropriation for the State for militia purposes. The arms issued to Governor Scott could not be found in the State though Governor Hampton was now trying to recover them and had recovered some. He (Butler) believed that some of these arms never reached the State when they were issued but were sold before they got there. He proposed before the end of the session to introduce a resolution providing for an inquiry into this whole matter.

After further discussion the joint resolution was passed.

When a bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcholic liquor traffic was reached on the calendar, objection was made to its present consideration, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAND offered a bill for the free coinage of the silver dollar; also to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and provide for the issuing of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints. Referred.

A number of other bills for issuing certificates for silver bullion deposited in United States mints were introduced and referred.

Mr. ROBERTS, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of seven experts to aid the committee in the investigation. Defeated—yeas, 76; nays, 163.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt (Ala.), the House, by a vote of 174 to 91, went into Committee of the Whole (Cootaard in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars.

Mr. JOYCE spoke against the bill as one which placed Confederate soldiers who fought in the wars on a better footing than Union soldiers who fought in the war of the rebellion, because the latter were entitled to a pension only in case of loss of limb or health in the service while this bill gave pensions irrespective of the question of disability.

Mr. GOODE expressed his surprise at the extraordinary speech made by Mr. Joyce, and at opposition to the bill made by the gentleman on the grounds that some beneficiaries belonged to the South and took sides with the South in the late unhappy civil war. He had not believed there was a member of the House who would undertake to visit punishment on Mexican veterans who fought in the ranks of the South in the late war. More than thirteen years had elapsed since its termination. Fields that had been trampled by the red fiery hoof had yielded many rich and abundant harvests. Year after year the flowers of spring had bloomed and faded over the graves of the dead. The Mexican veterans who belonged to the South paid their taxes, bore their due proportion of the burdens of the Government and performed all duties of good citizens. If any emergency should ever arrise again they would respond to the call of their country with the same zeal and alacrity as they did in 1846. They would not be behind the constituents of the gentleman from Vermont, as they had not been found behind them at Palo Alto, Resaca de La Palma, Buena Vista, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and the battle fields of Mexico which the American prowess and valor had illustrated and made famous. He hoped the gentleman stood alone in the position he occupied on this bill.

Mr. JOYCE—And I would stand alone if I were the only man in the world.

Mr. GOODE—And there I hope he will stand forever.

CRITTENDEN—Where was the gentleman (Joyce) during the late war?

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.)—He was an honorable Colonel serving his country (applause on the Republican side), and I wish that you had been by his side.

Mr. GOODE—I prefer to believe that the people's representatives here will be found imbued with a spirit of patriotism sufficiently broad and comprehensive to enable them to forget bitter memories which the gentleman from Vermont has undertaken to evoke.

The Committee rose without action on the bill.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that he would seek the first opportunity to address the House on the financial question.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The Secretary called the Senate to order to-day, owing to the absence of Vice President Wheeler, and Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution that Thomas W. Ferry be elected President pro tem.

Mr. WALLACE moved to substitute the name of Thurman for that of Ferry. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 29.

Mr. Davis (Illinois) voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The original resolution was then agreed to, and Mr. Ferry was escorted to the President's desk by Mr. Thurman. Before taking the chair he said: "Thanking you, Senators, for another proof of your confidence, and relying on your generous support, I will as once enter upon the duties to which you have chosen me."

When the House joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral John J. Abert, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was reached, Sargent objected to its present consideration and spoke against the action of Congress in permitting officers to receive decorations and presents from foreign powers. Under this objection the resolution, together with four others allowing officers to accept presents from various foreign governments were laid over.

The House bill to authorize the granting of American register to foreign built ships for the private yacht Woodruff's scientific expedition around the world was objected to by Spencer and laid over. All unobjected cases on the calendar having been disposed of, Wallace called up the bill to authorize a long bond for investment of savings so that it should be unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANNING, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe rules to be observed in the preparation and opening of bids for contracts for the War Department. Passed.

Mr. CHALMERS (Dem. of Miss.) then took the floor to reply to a speech made by Mr. Garfield last week.

At the close of Chalmer's speech, Hewitt, of Alabama, endeavored to induce the House to proceed with the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, but the House preferred to give Butler an opportunity to make his speech on the financial question. The House thereupon went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Eden in the chair) and Butler proceeded to make his speech.

BUTLER ON FINANCES.

Mr. BUTLER declared himself for the restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and that every debt of the United States now existing which could be paid by the silver dollar now proposed was, by the very terms of the law under which the debt was contracted, to be paid by silver dollars of the same weight and fineness. In conclusion he said we want the greenback for our currency and mean to have it. But I do not desire that greenback currency should be made to serve the country as it has done. Vilified, insulted, depreciated by the act of the Government itself, being refused not only to be received for all debts due the Government, not even paid for all demands due from the Government. The American system of finance which will obtain in the near future, and I hope at once, which I desire, is, first, a dollar which shall have at all times a certain fixed and stable value below which it cannot go. Second, I demand that that dollar shall be issued by the Government alone in the exercise of its high prerogative and constitutional power, and that that power shall not be delegated to any corporation or individual any more than Charles the Second ought to have delegated his prerogative of stamping gold coin for the benefit of his paramours as a monopoly. Third, I want that dollar stamped upon some convenient and cheap material, of least possible intrinsic value, so that neither the wear nor its destruction will be any loss to the Government issuing it. Fourth, I also desire the dollar to be made of such material for the purpose that it shall never be exported or desirable to carry out of the country, framing an American system of finance. I do not propose to adapt it to the wants of any other nation, and especially the Chinese, who are nearly one quarter of the world. Fifth, I desire that the dollar so issued shall never be redeemed. I see no more reason why a unit of measure of value should be redeemed or redeemable than that the yard-stick with which I measure my cloth, or quart which I measure my milk should be redeemed. Sixth, for convenience only, I propose that the dollar so issued shall be quite equal or a little better than the present value of the average gold dollar of the world, not to be changed or changeable.

Before Butler had taken his seat, Mr. Chittenden rose to ask him some questions. Chittenden's first question was what would become of poor men and women who owned five hundred millions savings banks deposits when United States bonds were returned from Europe, and when their price fell as Butler desired them to fall, to 50 per cent. of their par value?

Mr. BUTLER—This will be what will happen to them. They will be just where they are now with their deposits, not in six per cent. bonds, but in tumble-down real estate in New York, that is not worth fifteen cents on the dollar when taxes are paid.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—Does the gentleman mean by that every savings bank in Massachusetts and New York will be bankrupted?

Mr. BUTLER—They are, so far as United States bonds are concerned, bankrupt to-day. They have not got them. They sold them.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—That is not an answer. Does the gentleman mean that all the savings banks of New York and Massachusetts will be and ought to be bankrupted by the return of these bonds.

Mr. BUTLER—They will be, but they ought not to be bankrupt. They will be bankrupt because the value of their securities in real estate, in railroads and in anything else but government bonds has been sunk three times by their infernal lust for gold.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (excitedly) I wish to hold the gentleman to the point.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, I am content.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (with his voice at his highest pitch) If you, as an advocate of unlimited demonetization of silver, force back on this country the silver dollar now held in Europe, now held in Germany, and thereby break down every savings bank in Massachusetts and New York, who will be responsible? Will not you be fairly entitled to be hung to a lamp-post where you desired the Secretary of the Treasury to be hung?

Mr. BUTLER—I will take my chance with the rest when lamp-posts come around. I have no fear on that subject. But it will not be the turn of the bonds that will break savings banks because they are broken and are breaking. They are rotten and are sinking.

ONE OF CHITTENDEN'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (without waiting for Butler to come to a stop)—I know a savings bank that has ten millions of government bonds, and if it shall be obliged to take five millions for them it will be ruined and its twenty thousand depositors with it. The poor people for whom you profess to speak, the laboring men and women, there are 20,000 of them depositors in that one bank, and they will be sent to beggary forever.

Mr. BUTLER—And the directors should be hung to a lamp-post and roasted afterwards.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—I am no joker.

Mr. BUTLER—I know that.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—I believe the gentleman from Massachusetts has moments of seriousness, and now I wish to appeal to his possibly serious temper.

Mr. BUTLER—I never was in better temper in my life.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—I wish to ask the gentleman if he thinks there will be any more prosperity in this country (prosperity to the laborer, to the farmer, to the mechanic, to the man who works in a blacksmith shop, in a shoe shop) until confidence is restored to capital? Will your everlasting irredeemable, miserable greenbacks restore that confidence?

Mr. BUTLER—If the prosperity of this country depends upon two per cent. difference between gold and greenbacks, God help the country.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—Now come right down to the work, my friends. If you have a house to build or a horse to buy, you knew what practical business is. I ask you to come up to the work. You have spoken disrespectfully here of bankers and brokers. Out of two hundred and ninety members of this House two hundred and fifty are lawyers.

Mr. BUTLER (parenthetically)—I wish that fifty were.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—Now, I ask you to doff your gown and tell me whether, without confidence to capital, you can restore prosperity to this country.

Mr. BUTLER—I should a great deal rather have a better basis of prosperity to this country than the confidence which has been so fully betrayed on specie basis that the country is ruined.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—Then you think that the basis of eternal, miserable greenbacks is better?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, but not quite eternal. I say again, and I want you to understand that I look upon the greenbacks (based in the strength, the power and the wealth of the country) as a great deal better basis than any one product of the country, whether wheat, corn, gold, silver or cotton.

The committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Consideration was resumed of unfinished business, being the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings with four per cent. bonds at par.

Mr. WALLACE explained the provisions of the bill at length. He said there are two purposes in the bill, one to provide a fund for investment of earnings of the poorer classes. The argument for this is insolvency of savings banks so recent and so widespread. The remedy seems in a wise use of our public debt as a fund for that purpose. The other purpose is to initiate a policy of diffusion of the public debt among our own people—in a popular loan at a low rate of interest run fifty years, to ease the burden of our taxation and keep our own surplus earnings at home. It antagonizes sectates and appeals to our own people. It looks beyond national banks and financial combinations for public faith with the people themselves.

Pending discussion, the bill was laid aside temporarily and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in regard to the payment of pensions in New York city.

Mr. INGALLS said, to obviate objections made by the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) and others, he moved the following as a substitute for the House bill "that whenever during the session of the Senate a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Pension Agent by reason of resignation, death, removal or expiration of term of office, or when any such agent lawfully appointed shall have failed to qualify and assume the duties of such office, the President may, when the public exigency requires it, designate any officer of the United States to perform the duties of such office, but such designation shall not be for a longer time than twenty days. Any such officer so designated shall give bond, if required by the President for the faithful discharge of said duties. The foregoing provisions shall apply to any vacancy now existing."

Mr SARGENT submitted the following as an amendment "and the Secretary of the Interior shall allow in settlement of accounts of such officer, necessary expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties under this act."

After a somewhat lengthy discussion as to the legal bearings of the proposed measure, Mr. Ingalls said he understood the animus of all this discussion. Had he been President of the United States and the pension agent had failed to give bond for a period of three weeks, he would have concluded that he could not give bond and would have nominated some other person for the position.

The amendment of Mr. SARGEANT was agreed to, and the bill read a third time and passed—yeas, 48; nays, 8.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to authorize a special term of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, Jackson county, with the understanding that it should be considered to-morrow, subject to the call for the regular order, being the bill to authorize the long bond, which remains as unfinished business.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANNING, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the following ordnance establishments: Watervliet Arsenal, New York; Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania; Pikesville, Maryland and Watertown Arsenal, Mississippi. Referred.

The bill granting the use of ammunition tents, &c., to the Soldiers' Reunion at Marietta, Ohio. Passed.

The bill insuring arms and ammunition to the territory of Idaho was passed.

The bill pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war was then taken up.

Mr. McCOWAN made a speech against the bill, and then, without action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

A Blast on Trousers.

[N. Y. World.]

The venerable Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm is out with another blast against trousers, which she declares to be the most inconvenient, uncomfortable and ungraceful vestments ever invented for the legs of man. As the venerable Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm has also distinguished herself of late by furious fulminations against the dress of her own sex, we do not very clearly see what she would have us do—or, rather not do. Would she have both sexes go about in paradisiacal simplicity, clad in fig-leaves, cut bias and trimmed with the material? Or what?

THE EASTERN HORIZON.

Peace Negotiations Progressing Slowly.

England Will Not Endorse the Czar's Terms of Peace.

Her Army Being Rapidly Placed on a War Footing.

PEACE OR WAR.

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PERA, February 27.—Peace negotiations are progressing slowly. Boundaries of Bulgaria have not been fixed and the question of indemnity has not been entered upon. Russian troops have advanced to Zeitenburror, three hundred yards from the Turkish powder magazine.

VIENNA, February 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople maintains that the pause in negotiations is owing to Russia insisting on the cession of Turkish ironclads and occupation of Constantinople. According to Constantinople advices, England is prepared to respond to such measures by entering the Black Sea. Germany is endeavoring to mediate between England and Russia. The task has not been much facilitated by the publication of peace conditions.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs Russia proposals to appoint M. Bolabaroff a Bulgarian, Governor of Bulgaria subject to control of Russian commandant.

The meeting of the Conference is once more doubtful in consequence of objections of Austria and England to Russia's proposed limitations of its programme.

It is fully confirmed that the demand for credit will not be brought before the Chambers. A much more hopeful impression prevails to-day. Satisfactory assurances were received last night from St. Petersburg and Berlin. Russia has renewed the idea of the extension of Bulgaria to Salonica and seems also inclined to renounce the Kavala boudary and to limit the period of military occupation of Bulgaria perhaps even to six months.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 27.—A special says nothing is known in official circles there of any stipulation touching Egyptian tribute. A Berlin dispatch reports that Germany is preparing to send eight ironclads to the Mediterranean in the event of war.

PARIS, February 27.—A telegram from Bucharest says: "Austria and England oppose the retrocession of Besarabia, and France and Italy support them. It is said that Germany has counselled Russia to renounce her claims, but Russia seems determined to persist.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S POLICY.

LONDON, February 27.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial says: "The struggle is between Count Andrassy's policy of maintenance of Austrian interests as heretofore declared and temptations offered by Russia to counterbalance these interests."

BERLIN, February 27.—A trustworthy letter from Vienna says as the amount of credit asked by Count Andrassy is only sixty million florins, there is no ground to apprehend Count Andrassy means to make use of it simply to mobilize the army. The object of the vote of credit is rather that the government may be and have the appearance of being prepared for all emergencies.

VIENNA, February 27.—A correspondent who is probably in sympathy with Count Andrassy says the peace at any price agitators cannot prevent the government from carrying credit through delegations and the Reichsrath, but if they should succeed in balking the governments' policy the government will resign. Another correspondent says: "There is not much probability that Austria will do more than protest against the terms of peace whatever their character may be.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It appears that Russia and Turkey have agreed upon an increase of territory for Servia and Montenegro. The latter acquires parts of Spizza, Antivari and Dulcigno, but not Scuartin. Montenegro will border on Servia and the latter will regain old Servia."

ST. PETERSBURG, February 27.—The *Agence Russe* says: "The conditions of peace published in London are inaccurate. Russia has never demanded the expulsion of Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria. She has only demanded the recall of Turkish officials and troops. Russia does not hand over the portion of Bosnia to Servia. The question of straits is reserved for the consideration of Europe. The published version contains other gross inaccuracies."

GALATZ, February 27.—The Russians have proposed to the Danubian Commission that the latter undertake the work of clearing the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

ANOTHER WEEK OF NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 27.—It is stated the peace negotiations will occupy another week, unless Russia insists upon them being brought to a close.

DECIDEDLY WARLIKE.

LONDON, February 27.—Lord Napier of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, has arrived here, and had a

THE JULY RIOTS.

Important Testimony from Citizens as well as Officials

Cassatt Warned of the Collision with the Philadelphia Troops.

Outbreaks at Other Sections and Calls on the President for Aid

Before an Arm Was Raised or a Blow Struck in Pittsburgh.

During the morning and afternoon session of the Legislative Committee on Saturday a large number of witnesses were examined and some important testimony for the county was elicited, which will be found carefully condensed in the appended report.

James Park, Jr., testified that when he heard of the Philadelphia troops coming he warned Mr. Cassatt of the consequences of a collision. He advised that it would be useless to bring less than 10,000 troops. Mr. Cassatt assured him that the Philadelphia troops would not fire too hastily. The witness related proceedings of the Citizens' Committee, and said that there were gentlemen there who pledged all they were worth to put down the riot. The witness advised Mr. Cassatt not to attempt the movement of trains until Monday, as the mill men were idle on Saturday afternoon.

County Controller Warner testified that he was not in the city when the disturbance began. When he returned the Mayor told him that the Philadelphia troops were at the Workhouse and requested him to see that they were furnished rashions. Witness learned that the soldiers had left the Workhouse and were on their way to Blairsville. Witness next related how an assault on the Workhouse was anticipated, and how arms had been conveyed there from the arsenal, and also related the efforts of the county officials to recover stolen property. A very large amount of property was recovered and delivered to the railroad company. Witness and others had afterwards a conference with Col. Scott in regard to

THE LOSSES,

and witness had in his office now 169 adjusted claims. Goods to the value of $60,000 had been returned to the railroad company. The financial officers of the county considered that no pains nor expense should be spared to make restitution. There were other claims of private parties and others who refused to have the matter adjusted by the Commissioners; among these was the elevator company, who put in a claim of $200,000.

MR. JAMES P. BARR ON THE STAND.

James P. Barr, sworn—First learned of any disturbance on Friday morning. An employe of the Pennsylvania railroad having been assaulted on Thursday, some police were asked for and the assailant arrested. There was no commotion in the city. The press on Friday morning contained a telegraphic correspondence between the military and civil officers of the county and the State authorities. A proclamation, purporting to be signed by the Governor, to which the seal of the State was said to be affixed, was printed in handbills and posted in different portions of the city. The Sixth Division of the National Guard was called out. I went with the 18th Regiment, Col. Guthrie, to Torrens station; remained there during the afternoon; crowds of excited employes were in the vicinity. Talked to Hice, who appeared to be a leader, and endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in the trouble. He told me there was a certain amount of sympathy which they would lose if they committed the worst act. That he could not persuade the employes to go no further than a cessation from work. I told him that this thing would soon be beyond his control. It would be idle to attempt to stop it if it went any further, and the best thing he could do was to try and stop it right then and there.

On Friday night crowds gathered in consequence of the appearance of the military in the city.

There was no particular excitement beyond that. It is usual for mill hands to quit work on Saturday about noon. This liberated thousands of workingmen who knew of the disturbance, and who sympathized with the same labor element on the railroads.

Not only those men alone but thousands of other men and women were attracted there and filled the hillsides. Notwithstanding the fact that leading citizens of Pittsburgh protested and warned the railroad and military people of the results of a collision at that time, the railroad authorities persisted.

THE FIRST FIRING AND ITS INFLUENCE.

Firing commenced on the part of the troops, which resulted in the immediate death of ten persons and the wounding of sixty or seventy others.

This was at the first firing on Saturday afternoon. This firing produced a bitterness on the part of many people who had no cause of complaint or grievance against the railroad company, and they then adopted the cause as their own. Then it was that the different laboring elements came in and assumed it as a rigat to assault the troops, and being without arms they broke into gunshops and speedily procured them.

What before was an unlawful assemblage now became a mob and a riot.

It made no difference to the crowd whether the firing was done with or without orders, the effect was the same, in fact the mob thought it was by orders and their vengeance seemed directed against General Pearson, in the supposition that he had given the order to fire.

The calling of the military and provoking a collision at that time was ill-advised. The military should not be called in the presence of a mob until all other remedies have been exhausted; their business seems to be only to kill, and if the military had not been called at that time there would not have been a life lost nor a dollar's worth of property destroyed. Yet our militia did what militia do in all places; the untrained soldier looses sense of organization when struck or insulted, and becomes himself the judge and executioner of the law.

It is only the regular soldier who recognizes the necessity for that absolute obedience which obeys the word of command.

ALARM OF THE CITIZENS.

On Saturday night our citizens felt that the First and Sixth Division of troops, under veteran officers, were sufficient to protect our city and preserve the peace.

On Sunday morning when I came to my office at nine o'clock, I found representative men, merchants and citizens anxious and solicitous, and for the first time ascertained that the local and State authorities had been overwhelmed, and that we were without any governing force, but completely in the hands of a mob.

Notice was sent to several of the churches, bulletins were put out at all the printing offices, and meetings were held to devise means to check the destruction of property.

There exists a delusion as to the amount of force which might have been successfully employed to stop the devastation on Sunday morning, or at any time after the fatal firing by the troops on Saturday.

The tracks were crowded with cars, and whilst but few men comparatively could be distinguished as the actors in the scene, the line of the road was thronged with people cheering each conspicuous catastrophe. They knew well that if the twelve hundred troops had fled before them on Saturday night and Sunday morning, it was not likely that any newly organized force could or would confront them.

NEITHER MAYOR NOR SHERIFF CULPABLE.

It was not the fault of the Mayor that we had no police, and there can be no charge made against the Sheriff because unarmed citizens refused to go in to grapple with an excited mob.

Q.—Was not the Sheriff authorized to call for the military? A. Yes; but there are erroneous ideas and some confusion in the public mind as to the duties of the military, and their exact relations to their fellow citizens.

Under the old militia law, when the military were assembled they were but a part of the Sheriff's *posse*, and acted in subordination to, and in aid of that officer, who was the true and responsible chief of all forces summoned under his authority, and the Courts have held that if any citizen or soldier failed of his duty that such recusancy in the face of great peril should be promply dealt with according to

CIVIL LAW.

It is a very dangerous power to entrust in the hands of any man, be he Sheriff or Railroad President, the power or authority to call out the military by a message flashed across the wires, without previously exhausting all local authority, notwithstanding its slow operation and its sure obedience to the civil power, but it is now plainly to be seen that the quick response of the military was in answer to the well informed statements of the extent of the trouble. The four trunk lines which practically comprise or control the carrying of over thirty million of people were struck at the same time. Through their labyrinth of wires and active agents they knew to a nicety the extent of the trouble long before it flared into public view, and whilst they did conform to the requirements of the civil law by appealing to the Mayor and to the sheriff, they knew better than any one else that over so many states and on so many railroads it would be impossible for the local authorities to put it down, and they hurried, with the fear of an impending calamity, to fortify themselves with the highest authority, and the almost instantaneous appearance of the State troops with the Sheriff's *posse* fully attests this fact.

TROUBLES ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

Reduced receipts obliged economy, which of course begat reduction of wages which was common to all other industries in the country. The discontent thereby engendered exploded in the railway service, and attracted more attention than it could have done in any other enterprise or industry.

On Monday, July 16, 1877, the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Martinsburg, West Virginia, broke out in open resistance and defied all local authority, and a call make by the Governor of that State upon the President of the United States, four days before any disturbance here, was deemed of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of the President of the United States and on Thursday the 19th of July, he issued his proclamation calling attention to that event—the only instance since the rebellion when the attention of the Government of the United States was called to a disturbance of this magnitude.

General Hancock, one of the ablest Major Generals of the army, was immediately put in charge, and the troops of the regular army were summoned to their relief from the very farthermost posts of the frontier.

COL. SCOTT INFORMED OF THE SITUATION.

The witness read and the committee adopted as a portion of its report the telegraphic correspondence between the witness and Mr. T. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, reciting the gravity of the situation before any collision between the military and the people, and pleading for his presence in this community for the purpose of appealing to the employes and preventing loss of life and property, but Mr. Scott seemed to know better than the witness the extent of the trouble, and that there was as much danger at his end of the line as there was at this. It is not to be wondered at that a calamity so overwhelming should strike a peacable community like ours and find it unprepared for successful resistance.

It was like the breaking of those huge water dams which carry death and destruction before them without any general warning, and appall the beholder with the fury of their force.

We had a city, county, State and citizens' organization in rapid succession.

To our Fire Department are we indebted for the city's preservation from fire, during the long Saturday night and dreadful Sunday, and when overpowered and exhausted, and all semblance of government had disappeared, our citizens themselves preserved the property from further destruction, and enforced that order which had been so unfortunately broken up.

DANGER TEN DAYS BEFORE IN OTHER SECTIONS.

Witness then made an offer to the committee of the files of THE POST, covering the period of ten days before the Pittsburgh riot, wherein it would be found that on Monday, the 16th of July, five days before the trouble in Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been blocked up by a similar combination of men at Martinsburg, the official announcement that Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, on that day had ordered troops to Martinsburg, and the intelligence that the strike had extended west to Wheeling, and on the main stem of the road to Grafton and Parkersburg.

That on Wednesday the 18th of July, four days before our trouble here the President of the United States had issued his proclamation reciting the fact that domestic violence existed in the State of West Virginia, and commanding all persons engaged in said insurrectionary proceedings to disperse before noon of that day the 19th of July. That on Thursday the 19th of July, the strike had spread along the lines of Ohio railways, and all trains had been detained at Newark on the Central Ohio Division of the B. & O. railroad.

That the strike had strengthened and extended from Parkersburg through Columbus to Chicago. During all this time it was perfectly quiet here in Pittsburgh, but the storm gathered strength as it traveled.

TROOPS AT OTHER POINTS.

On Friday, the 20th of July, the State troops of Ohio and Maryland were called out.

A terrible affray had occurred in Baltimore; the Sixth Maryland regiment had fired into the crowd and ten persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

All passenger and freight trains were on that day (Friday, July 20th,) abandoned on the Erie road at Buffalo, and at St. Louis the employes of the Vincennes road turned out.

It spread east and west. On the same day (Friday, July 20th,) it had struck the Union Pacific railway at Omaha.

Here we have on Friday the 20th of July, before the trouble got very serious in Pittsburgh, the State troops of Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia, all under arms by proclamation of their several Executives, whilst the wires were ladened down with frightened appeals for help from the great States of New York and Illinois.

AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY.

When our great event treads upon another we are apt to forget the first in the excitement of the second, but the examination of these files will serve to recall the real state of the case at that time in dates and circumstances which cannot be impugned.

The attempt to meet and account for a widespread disorder, a commotion which convulsed communities numbering many millions with the assertion that some one here in Pittsburgh or in Allegheny county was wanting in some one thing, would be as idle as to hold Lexington liable for the expenses of the Revolution or the little settlement at Bull Run responsible for the rebellion.

AN INHUMAN FATHER.

He Sells His Daughter to a "Fast" Young Sharonite.

The public have scarcely heard the last of the sickening details of the Jennie Hamilton case than we are called upon to record an almost similar affair, only ten times worse, inasmuch as the female is a mere child. The particulars of this terrible affair have been obtained from the child herself, as well as other parties who are in a position to know. Some days ago a girl apparently thirteen years of age called at the residence of Miss Maud Stanley, 87 First avenue, and stated that she had been sent there by a gentleman of Sharon, Pa. She was given a home by the landlady, who though, would not allow her to lead the life she desired to live. A few days later the girl became very ill and no hopes were entertained of her recovery. Her condition was unchanged last night when THE POST reporter called at the house to ascertain the facts of the case. Miss Stanley would answer no questions, nor would she give the name of the attending physicians. From the housekeeper, however, it was learned that the girl had told her that she was the daughter of a drunkard in Sharon, who sold her to a well-known young man of the town for $100. Discovering that he had ruined the girl the brute brought her to this city. The girl's dying declaration was taken by Alderman Cassiday, who refuses to give it into the hands of the reporters unless she dies.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

County and Congressional Nominations to Be Made Tuesday, April 9th.

The Democratic County Committee on Saturday last decided that two conventions shall be held on Tuesday, April 9th,—one to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Treasurer, Director of the Poor, and Congressman in the Twenty-second district, and the second to choose candidates for Controller, Recorder, Register and County Commissioners and Congressman in the Twenty-third district. The primaries will be held on Saturday, April 6th. Following is a detailed report of the meeting:

The members of the committee with a large number of workers in the party assembled at the headquarters, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. The meeting was called to order about eleven o'clock by Hon. S. F. Patterson, Chairman. He stated that the party was about to enter an important campaign, and the meeting had been called to fix when and where the nominating convention or conventions should be held. Mr. J. A. Skelley, of McKeesport, was chosen temporary Secretary in the absence of that official. The roll was then called and the committeemen were separated from non-members. As the names were called they stepped into the rear room.

A large number of substitutions were made, after which Mr. C. B. Mowry, of the Seventh ward, moved that two conventions be called, and that they be held in April. Mr. J. F. Patterson, of the South Side, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the following Conventions be called to meet May 21, at such places as may be hereafter designated, for the purpose of nominating candidates hereafter mentioned. The primary meetings to be held on the 18th, for the election of delegates, according to Democratic rule, from the several election districts of the county to each of said Conventions. Convention No. 1 to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Treasurer, and Director of the Poor. Convention No. 2 to nominate a candidate for Controller, Recorder and Register, and two candidates for County Commissioner. Convention No. 1 to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-second district. Convention No. 2 to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district. Convention No. 1 shall meet at Library Hall, and No. 2 at Lafayette Hall.

The substitute was accepted by Mr. Mowry, whereupon Uzziah Stuart offered still another substitute to the effect that three Conventions be held instead of two on June 4th, instead of May 21st. Mr. Stuart made the point that there was too much work for two Conventions. Heretofore the farmers have been tired out, irresponsible parties have been substituted, and the nominations made not such as should have been made.

Col. J. K. P. Duff favored one Convention and asked the committee to not play second-fiddle to the Republican party. He said there was always danger of men creeping into Conventions who should not be there, and who nominated men who ought not to be nominated. This would more likely be the case again if there were several Conventions.

D. C. Bower of Upper St. Clair, said he could speak on behalf of the farmers, whom it would benefit to have one Convention as early as possible. He strongly favored a single Convention.

After further discussion a vote was called, and Colonel J. H. Irwin, of Allegheny, raised the point that the resolution involved two distinct propositions, and demanded a division. It fixed the time as well as the number of the conventions. The Chair ruled the point well taken, a division was ordered, and the vote was first taken on the proposition fixing the time. There were twenty-eight votes in favor of June 4th and forty-six against, so that part of Mr. Stuart's motion was lost. A vote was then taken on the proposition to hold three instead of two conventions, and this, too, was defeated by a vote of nineteen yeas to thirty-seven nays.

An amendment was then offered to Mr. Patterson's, providing that April 9th shall be the date of the conventions instead of May 21st, and this was carried by a vote of forty-three to twenty-nine. The resolution as amended was then adopted and the Committee adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878 1878

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Good Heavy Children's Shoes, 7 to 10	75c
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Red Top Children's Boots, 7 to 9	1 00
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Men's Genuine Heavy Oil Top Sole Boots	3 00
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MANY SPECIAL BARGAINS!

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100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

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2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
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1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

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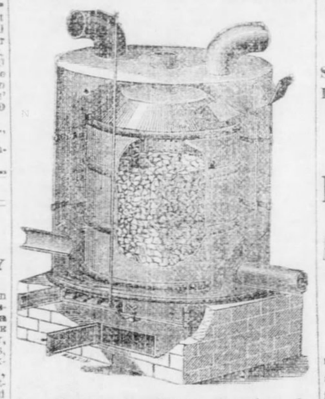

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It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

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For economy buy the Elgimie Patent Shirt, as it wears as long as two Shirts made the old way, and can be worn for a week Without Break or Wrinkle and costs but a trifle more than others. Price $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Shirt bosoms of same kind, 19, 25, 34 and 43c. New goods in Ruching, Trimming, Hamburg Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, just received. Demorest's Patterns expected about 1st of March.

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THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

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For the successful treatment of the Respiratory, Nervous, and Digestive Systems, Nasal Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, by the AERIAN SYSTEM. A new and successful method of treatment by INHALATION. Improvement is apparent from the first week of treatment. Curable diseases of the Heart treated successfully.

Correspondents answered when stamp is enclosed. Patients received daily from 9 to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P. M. no24:1yr W

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R. R. R.

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Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other organs or glands, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may suffer.

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Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, MUMPS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysintery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers, (aided by Radway's Pills), so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and Pure, Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most ASTONISHING CURES; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system, THE VIGOR OF LIFE, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt

SILVER TRIUMPHANT.

The House Passes the Bill and Senate Amendments.

Motion to Lay the Bill on the Table Lost by an Overwhelming Majority.

Interesting and Exciting Debate on the Measure.

The Bill Now in the Hands of the President.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Mr. WINDOM presented the memorial of the Board of Commissioners appointed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, to look after the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, asking Congress to provide, without delay, the question of the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, not as a mere local question, as heretofore, but as one of great National importance, &c. Referred.

Mr. Chaffee called up House bills making appropriations to purchase law libraries for the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming. Passed.

Mr. GORDON reported with amendment from the Committee on Commerce the House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign built ship for the purposes of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN announced that he and Mr. Spencer dissented from the majority of the committee in reporting this bill favorably.

The Senate, after agreeing from the close of the session to-day, to adjourn over till Monday, went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPARKS made a short personal explanation in which he said that in his opinion not only Wells and Anderson and the rest of the Returning Board were a set of unmitigated scoundrels, but everything connected with the Presidential count was a swindle and fraud.

THE SILVER BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Bland moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, and it was so ordered.

The silver bill having been reached, Mr. Springer raised the point of order that the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole because it contained an appropriation. The Senate amendments, and a debate upon that point took place.

The SPEAKER finally overruled the point of order, and Mr. Cox (New York) appealed from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 222 to 28.

Mr. STEPHENS then moved to concur in all the Senate's amendments.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.), moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Georgia (Stephens) had not yet yielded the floor for that motion.

Mr. SPRINGER asked Mr. Stephens whether he would allow one or two amendments to be offered. (Cries of "no," "no.")

Mr. STEPHENS—The country as well as the House has had this bill before it quite long enough ("Good.") We are ready to vote, and if the House does not sustain my motion then it will be in order to move to refer the bill or to lay it on the table.

Mr. STEPHENS having an hour to close the debate divided the debate in small portions, ranging from half a minute to eight minutes, in which several members expressed briefly their views on the bill, with the privilege of enlarging on them and having their speeches printed in the *Record*.

Mr. BLAND said the bill had come back from the Senate in a mutilated condition. The question was whether to take the bill as it now was or by non-concurrence probably defeat all legislation on the subject, and he was therefore in favor of concurrence. But he gave notice that he should never cease so long as he had a voice in Congress until the rights of the people should be fully restored and the silver dollar placed alongside of the gold dollar. While he voted for the present bill he protested against it, but let Congress take what it had, and supplement it immediately by action on the Appropriation bill; but if that could not be done he was in favor of paper money to strike down the bondholders.

Mr. EWING said that nine-tenths of the American people demanded the coinage of the dollars of their fathers, and making it a legal tender. They wanted silver remonetized—the great product of this country. The people had a right to expect their representatives to stand firmly in righting the great wrong that had been done by the rascally acts of demonetization. This bill as it came from the Senate said that only twenty-four millions should be paid, or left in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the most inveterate enemy of the silver dollar on the continent, whether the country should have more than twenty-four millions dollars. To pass the bill in its present form would be to commit an absurdity by declaring that debts should be paid in silver, and by the same act practically stripping the country of two-thirds of the silver with which to pay those debts. That absurdity would be crowned by authorizing the President to send a commission of gold men to Europe to pipe-lay with foreign creditors for the purpose of wresting from the people the petty concessions now granted.

Mr. SPRINGER asked unanimous consent to have the discussion continued an hour longer. (Shouts of "no.")

Mr. COX (N. Y.), asked why it was that since the passage of the bill gold had gone down and United States bonds had gone up? (Voice "Wall street shylocks.")

Mr. HALE said he would vote for Hewitt's motion to lay the bill on the table; but as he expected that the motion would be beaten he would then vote for the Senate amendments, which tended to improve a very bad bill to which he was opposed.

Mr. BUTLER—I thank the gentleman for his frankness.

Mr. BRIGHT said he would appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and that he would carry the war before the people.

Minute and a half, minute and a quarter and minute speeches for and against the measure were made, amid great uproar and confusion, by Messrs. Springer, Sparks, Shallenberger, White and Bacon.

Mr. BACON said if a single negative could kill absolutely and forever this bill and all its provisions, I would give it with the utmost satisfaction, but in the fear that something worse may come, and to give at least temporary repose to the people, I shall vote to concur in the amendments of the Senate, with the hope and confident expectation, however, that this bill will never become the law of the land.

Mr. GARFIELD said: Every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the currency of the country, I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to both metals practically and in law I disagree with. Every man who is in favor of any bill which will drive one metal out and give only the other with him I disagree. It is a matter of deep regret with me that on the greatest financial measure which has come before Congress for many years we have come down at least to the scene of this single hour "experience meeting" without debate. Amendments that have come from the Senate are all wise as far as they go, and I shall vote for them all. If any man can convince me that the bill as it now stands would bring the silver dollar to a substantial equality with gold, I would not only vote for it with all my might but I would go for striking out the clause which forbids free coinage. I would give two metals equality and let coinage be free, but believing, as I do, (and I wish I might be proved to be mistaken) that this bill will not keep the coins in equality, neither bring them there nor keep them there; that it will not relieve the distress of the country and that it will inflict a serious wound in the public credit, I shall vote to lay it on the table.

Mr. STEPHENS closed the debate, having three minutes of his hour left for that purpose, and said: I prefer the Senate amendments in some respects to the original bill. I did not like the free coinage feature in the original bill. The amendment in that respect I approve. Other amendments made by the Senate I do not like, but a single one of them is of such a character that I would forfeit the bill on account of it. The great object which I had in view, and which I think the majority of the House had in view, is accomplished by this bill. By it the double standard of value is re-established in this country; by it the dollar of the fathers is restored; by it silver is again made money. That was the great object which I have aimed at from the beginning. The object was not to make ninety cents a dollar, but to make 412½ grains of silver equivalent to one hundred cents, which was the dollar of the fathers. If the majority of the House hereafter thinks it was to modify the Senate amendment, it can easily be done. The bill can be supplemented in the way which may be thought right. I wish to save what we have got and not to hazard that great principle established in the bill. I shall vote for all the Senate amendments lest we hazard the great and important principle established in the bill. I now ask the previous question.

The main question having been ordered by a vote of 181 to 43 the House proceeded to vote upon the Senate amendment.

The first amendment, providing that silver shall be a legal tender except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, was concurred in by a vote of 176 to 82.

The second amendment was that which strikes out the free coinage feature of the House bill, and inserts a provision limiting the coinage of the silver dollar, and providing that any gain arising from that coinage shall be paid into the treasury. It was concurred in—yeas, 203; nays, [illegible].

The next vote was on the third amendment, proposing an international silver conference. It was agreed to—yeas, 195; nays, 71.

The next vote was on the fourth Senate amendment authorising the issue of certificates in exchange for silver coin. It was agreed to without division.

Other amendments were simply formal and were concurred in without division.

The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

Mr. HOUSE, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill in reference to the Texas Pacific railroad. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. MORRISON presented the views of the minority. Same order.

Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Massachusetts contested election case of Dean against Field; that Field, sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Dean, the contestant, is.

Mr. CHANDLER (Georgia) presented a minority report signed by himself and all the Republican members of the committee. Reports ordered printed.

Mr. BRAGG, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to regulate and limit allowances of officers of the army. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

PRAIRIE PIRATES.

Capture of a Train on the Central Road in Texas.

The Express Car Robbed of $2,500.

GALVESTON, TEX., February 24.—The *News'* special, dated Dallas, 23d inst., says that last night the south bound train on the Central railroad was boarded at Allen station by six men, who robbed the express car of twenty-five hundred dollars. The train had hardly drawn up at the station, when a man jumped into the engineer's cab, covering the engineer and fireman with a revolver. Five other men attempted to enter the express car, when messenger Thomas showed fight, firing three shots at the robbers, hitting one, and, it is thought, killing him. The robbers fired five or six shots at the messenger, and rushing in, overpowered him, cut the bell rope, and had the train in a swing. Uncoupling the express car from the train, they ordered the engineer to pull on a side track, where the messenger was forced to open the safe, from which they abstracted twenty-five hundred dollars in money, overlooking a package containing about four hundred dollars. The robbers were all masked save the one who covered the engineer.

The passengers were completely demoralized, and thinking that they would be visited, a general scramble ensued in the section of money and valuables. They were not molested, however. One of the party proposed going through the passengers, but the leader commanded him to keep his place and come on. After securing the booty, the robbers mounted their horses, hitched a short distance from the depot, and took a northwestward course. There were enough male passengers aboard to capture the robbers, but they were so badly demoralized, that, with the exception of the conductor and Captain W. Apperson, who attempted to arouse passengers to action, there was no disposition to resist shown. Simultaneous with the firing, a man rushed into the passenger coach in a great fright, and as he hurried through, said the robbers numbered between fifty and sixty. He was one of the robbers. About twelve o'clock Superintendent Quinlan telegraphed to the City Marshal that a car would be at his service by one o'clock, and the pursuit of the robbers was commenced.

DAVID BONHAM'S CAREER.

From the Gallows to the Presidency of the Missouri State Senate.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The Hon. Fred. Horn, one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, and who has served several times as Speaker of the Assembly of that State, is writing some interesting letters to a Milwaukee paper about the old settlers. He relates as follows of a well-known citizen of Missouri:

Another tragedy, in which one of the old settlers, who could be found here during the sessions of the Territorial Legislature as an outsider or an officer, played a part, took place in Waukesha county in the year 1846. David Bonham was elected by the House of Representatives in that year Sergeant-at-arms, and soon after shot and killed a man at or near his homestead in a dispute about the possession of a sawmill. Bonham was standing in the mill armed with a gun, and deliberately waited the coming of his unsuspecting victim, and as soon as the latter was in sight, shot him down and killed him on the spot without warning. The jury on an agreed on a verdic of murder in the first degree, and the criminal was sentenced to be hanged at Racine; the gallows was erected, the military from Milwaukee had gone to the former place to keep order on the day of execution, when a few hours before it was to take place, a paper arrived from Gov. Dodge commuting the sentence. If my old friend, Gov. P. Dalaplaine, the private secretary of Gov. Dodge and the special messenger on that occasion, had delayed on the road but a few hours, David Bonham would never have been President of the Missouri State Senate, which place he occupied some twelve years ago, but would have swung from the gallows erected for him at Racine.

Bonham was a good-natured but an impulsive and easily excited Englishman. Bonham never felt any remorse for the murder he committed; at any rate I could detect nothing of the kind in a long letter written to Mr. Noonan while the former was at the height of his glory in Missouri and which Mr. Noonan gave me for perusal. The letter was full of expressions of gratitude to Mr. Noonan for having saved his life, and showed at least that he remembered his friends, which is a virtue not often to be found in these degenerate days when everybody is filled with selfishness and is calculating on future contingencies by stepping over the bodies of his slaughtered friends to obtain higher honors.

O, THE DEAR MARTYR!

Sample of Monumental Cheek from the National Wrecker.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Secretary Sherman has written a letter to a gentleman now in Philadelphia, in which he takes the ground that his present apparent unpopularity is due to the fact that he stands in the way of a multitude of claim agents, Custom house brokers and extreme silver and inflation advocates, and a host of men who crowd around the Treasury improperly. He says: "I am perfectly conscious of the danger of the position, and made up my mind to do my duty regardless of results. I never wrote a letter to Anderson, and never did anything in Louisiana which could even be construed into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions now acknowledge that they cannot assail me except by forgery and perjury. They sought to do this through Anderson and a Mrs. Jenks, but this utterly failed; and I have now letters from each of them that no such letter was received or was ever written. I do not fear the investigation of any act of mine connected with public office, and boldly defy any inquiry or investigation that may be made. I neither claim to be better than other men, nor am I; but in my public duty I have never consciously done a single act that I would not have spread before the world without apology or explanation."

At Oakland, near San Francisco, on Saturday, Dr. Carver, with a rifle, broke 883 glass balls, out of 1,000 tossed from a point twenty feet distant. The time, including all stoppages, was three hours and three minutes. Several Eastern men were present.

THE NEW POPE.

General Satisfaction at His Elevation.

Numerous Congratulatory Letters Received.

His Coronation to Take Place on Sunday Next.

Brief Sketch of His Life, Services and Character.

THE POPE NOT ELECTED BY ADORATION.

ROME, February 21.—On good authority it is stated Pope Leo XIII was not chosen by adoration but by the requisite majority of votes of the Conclave; that Cardinal Bilio having declined to be a candidate, his partisans numbering nine Cardinals gave their votes to Cardinal Pecci; that when the votes were counted, all the Cardinals knelt at the feet of the Pope, and that this act has been misconstrued as election by adoration.

In the first ballot on the morning of the 19th, a few Cardinals voted for Pecci. At the evening ballot his votes suddenly increased to 35. On the following morning he finally obtained 44 votes.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

A large number of congratulatory telegrams from sovereigns and others are being received by the new Pope.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Monsignor Lasagni, Secretary of the Sacred College, has been appointed Pontifical Secretary of State *ad interim*, and Cardinal Schwartzenburg becomes pro Camerlengo.

Pope Leo XIII. held a congregation of Cardinals to-day. He announced that an encyclical to the Catholic world would be dispatched to-day, announcing his accession to the Pontifical Chair. It has been decided that the Pope shall not, for the present, leave the Vatican. It is said the Pope will continue the policy of his predecessor.

VIENNA, February 21.—The official *Abend Post* expresses the greatest satisfaction at the election of Cardinal Pecci as a Pope.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW POPE BEFORE HIS ELECTION.

A letter to the London *Times*, under date of Rome, September 25, contained the following, which is of interest at the present juncture:

"Giovaccino Pecci was born on the 2d of March, 1810, at Carpineto, near Anagni, of an old patrician family. He was in favor with Pope Gregory XVI. in whose household he was for some time as a prelate and private referendary, and who employed him as his delegate, first at Benevento, then at Spoleto and Pergia, where he did good work in ridding some of those districts of the prevailing scourge of brigandage. Pecci was subsequently sent as Nuncio to Brussels, created Archbishop of Perugia, and was one of the candidates for whom the old Pope reserved the honor of the purple when he died in 1846. Pecci remained, however, a cardinal, *in petto* in spite of the good offices of the King of the Belgians, who solicited the new Pope Pius IX. to fulfil the benevolent intentions of his predecessor.

"Seven years elapsed before Pius IX. came to the resolution to do justice to the candidate of Gregory's choice, and this delay was owing to the ill-will of Cardinal Antonelli, who dreaded the influence of an able man over the Pope's mind. At last, on the 19th of December, 1853, Pecci received the hat, but for many years was left at his see of Perugia, the Cardinal-Secretary of State standing in the way of any preferment which might bring a dreaded rival too near the Vatican. In 1874, we are told, upon the death of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, an English prelate suggested Pecci to the Pope as a man competent to fill the vacant place. 'Pecci,' pleaded the Englishman, 'is so learned a man and such a good a bishop.' 'Just so,' replied the Pope, 'an excellent bishop, and we will leave him to take care of his diocese.'

"More recently another opening occurred. Upon the office of Pro-Dafario becoming vacant by the death of Cardinal-Vannicell-Casoni, Pecci relied on his appointment, and, leaving Perugia, he took up his quarters in Rome in the Falconieri Palace; but he was again unsuccessful, the place being given to Cardinal Sacconi, and it is only now, since the removal of Antonelli by death, that Pecci obtained free access to the Pope, who had chosen him as Cardinal Camerlengo."

A Rome correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that journal under date of the 14th of the present month, spoke as follows of Cardinal Pecci:

"Pecci is tall, with a fine head, high forehead, narrowing at the temples, a long face and straight features. He has a large prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and large, well shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consuloi, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice; great dignity, even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty.

"As Camerlengo he has been the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seem to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci.

"At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riario Sforza at Naples. He advised good Catholics to fulfill their duties as citizens at municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, professing to interpret the wish of the Vatican, enjoined the policy of abstention. Cardinal Pecci spoke with great effect against the proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome, and other measures advocated by the reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or at least a reasonable minority of them, of the Sacred College, and plays the same part as was sustained by Cardinal Gizzi in the Conclave of 1846.

"Cardinal Pecci's private life, at all periods, is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him."

PROBABLE POLICY OF LEO XIII.

In an interview with a Philadelphia *Times'* reporter a high dignitary of the Roman Church, who has long known the newly elected Pope, Cardinal Pecci, intimately, said in personal appearance and in his cultivated manner Pope Leo somewhat resembles Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York. He has a keen, penetrating eye, is very gentle and courteous in his deportment, exceedingly amiable, quiet and self-possessed, and has a very clear, quick-acting and penetrating mind.

Concerning the policy that Pope Leo will pursue it can not be measured by the answer to the inquiry as to whether he is an Extremist, a Liberalist, or what you please. While the Papal policy is, in relation to matters where no principle regarded as fundamental is supposed to be at stake, the most elastic the world has ever seen, yet in those where some principle is involved or suffered to be so, it is fixed and rigid. Whatever, therefore, may have been the personal sentiments or predisposition of Cardinal Pecci, whatever the ruling traits of his personal character, his course as Leo XIII. cannot be forecast from them. If the governments of Germany and Italy, with which Pius IX. was in most marked antagonism, make any proffers looking toward a reconciliation, as they can do now without humbling their spirits, Leo XIII. will, no doubt, in accordance with the fixed policy of Rome, endeavor to meet them more than half way in everything possible, without conceding the principles involved in the government of the Church and in the Catholic idea of education.

Concerning the question as to whether the present Pope will confine himself to the Vatican and proclaim himself a prisoner as did his predecessor, Pius IX., looking merely at the probabilities of the case, there seems to be nothing left to him but to choose between the alternatives of keeping himself secluded in Rome, or leaving it altogether. Any one acquainted with the Roman Papal See knows the truth of this during the latter part of the reign of Pius IX.: As a party of pilgrims were entering the Vatican, one of them seeing a face at the window, and thinking he had seen the Pope, threw up his hat and cheered, and aroused all the enthusiasm of the pilgrims. The police and the soldiers rushed in to quell what they chose to call a riot. Bystanders interfered by merely saying that no harm was being done. They were at once arrested, imprisoned and fined. Now suppose Pope Leo XIII. should walk the streets of Rome, every devout Catholic who saw him would testify to his regard, and there would be cheering and shouting. The rabble and those who oppose the Pope, would do everything to insult him. A disturbance, perhaps a riot, or even an insurrection would take place. Blood might be spilled. What would be the general remark? The Pope is to blame; he was too imprudent.

ROME.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 22.—A Rome dispatch says: "The Cardinals will commence on Monday to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the Holy See towards the Italian government."

THE NEW POPE'S ENTHRONEMENT.

On Sunday next, the new Pope will be enthroned in St. Peter's, and crowned with the famous tripple crown. On his throne in the Atrium of Constantine, opposite the walled-up Holy Gate, which is opened only in the years of jubilee, he will receive the homage of the Archpriest first, and then of the clergy of the Basilica, and then be carried in procession up the church to the Chapel of St. Gregory, which serves as a robing room. As he issues from it, a Master of Ceremonies will suddenly step before him and, falling on his knee, hold up to him a silver rod tipped with a bundle of tow, to which instantly a clerk will apply his lighted taper, the Master of Ceremonies singing as the tow blazes for a second, "Sancte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi." This curious and most striking piece of symbolism is repeated twice. At the high altar His Holiness will be clothed with the pallium, after the mass, during which he will receive the liberal adoration of the clergy of all ranks, he will be borne to the great balcony overlooking the plazza of St. Peter. There in presence of the assembled people, the mitre having been removed, Cardinal Mertel will place on the Pope's head the tripple crown, with the words: "Accipe tiaram tribus coronis ornatam et scias te esse patrem principum et regum, rectorem orbis, in terra vicarium Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, cui est honos et gloria in secula seculorum." With the invariable benediction on "the city and the world" the coronation ceremony will be concluded. It is worthy of remark that at the service no anthem will be chanted with the words, "Non videbis annos Petri."

After a few days the new Pope will take possession of the Lateran Basilica, the Metropolitan Church of the universe, traversing the whole city of Rome in solemn procession, accompanied by all the Cardinals and representatives of the ecclesiastical hierarchy at the Court. This ceremony is simple and without any particularly imposing or curious forms, but it will be very significat now, as it will involve a virtual recognition of the sovereignty of Italy in the Eternal City.

The Pope is subjected to no oath whatever on his elevation to the supreme dignity, though in accordance with a received custom he will, of his own free will and not as an indispensable condition to his legitimate acquisition of full Pontifical authority, swear to observe certain bulls and constitutions, such as those referring to the preservation from waste of the endowments of the Church. At his first consistory, which will take place about Eastertide, His Holiness will also record his solemn adherence to certain regulations and instructions which have emanated from his predecessors—notably to the bull of Julius II., declaring void, *ipso facto*, any Papal election due to simoniacal practices, and that of Alexander VIII. against the alienation of Church property.

RANDE CONVICTED,

And Sentenced to Imprisonment For Life.

Is Whisked Off To Joliet Just in Time To Save His Neck From the Enraged Populace.

GALESBURG, ILL., February 23.—A special session of Court was called at eight o'clock this morning to receive the verdict of the jury in the Rande case. Only a few persons were present. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the sentence at imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Rande was at once taken to the depot and embarked on the train toward Joliet, which, fortunately for him, was late.

Great excitement was created as the verdict became known, and loud and deep were the curses showered upon the two jurors who held out and carried the rest. A delay until Monday in taking him would have been fatal to him. As it was, the whole thing was done before the verdict of the jury had become known. When they retired the jury stood half for hanging and the other six for manslaughter and a term of years. The verdict as decided upon was a compromise, it being impossible to win two of the jurors over to the death penalty. The two who thus held out were the two against whom the defense had been preparing affidavits, in case of a conviction and a hanging sentence and it is said that they had a great many affidavits charging both with having expressed the opinion that he was guilty, and should be hanged, before they were chosen as jurors.

The verdict is to be deplored, but the people of Knox county have spared no expense to try the criminal, and the prosecution has been conducted by the ablest counsel. It is thought that the two jurors found out in some way of the affidavits in course of preparation, and this action is explainable.

The Messrs. Collins of Philadelphia, contractors for the Maderia & Mamore railway, Brazil, have a dispatch from St. Thomas announcing the arrival there, after a stormy passage, of the steamer Richmond hence for San Antonia, Brazil, with supplies and laborers for the construction of the railroad. All are well. The schooner Paul S. Evoy, arrived at New York, reports seeing, on January 29th, at the mouth of the Amazon, an American steamer supposed to be the Mercedita, the first vessel despatched.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Twenty-eight States Represented at Toledo.

Pennsylvania Sends the Largest Delegation.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

TOLEDO, February 22.—The Convention of the Greenback party of the United States met in its first regular convention at 10:30 this morning, at Wheeler's Opera House, and was called to order by Dr. D. B. Sturgeon of Toledo, who, after an invocation by Rev. Dr. H. M. McCracken, read the call for the Convention and briefly stated the objects sought and the importance, and alluded to the widespread interest in the greenback movement. He then nominated Capt. R. F. Trevellick of Detroit, as temporary Chairman. Messrs. O. J. Smith of Terre Haute, and F. J. Scott of Toledo, were appointed Secretaries.

The most numerously represented State in the Convention is Pennsylvania, which sends fifty-four delegates, and Illinois sends thirty. Michigan, Ohio and Indiana are also very largely represented, but there is only one delegate from the Pacific coast.

The Committee on Credentials made a verbal report, through its Chairman, Mr. McGee, who said that twenty-eight States were here represented; that most of the delegations were full, some overflowing, and a few States were not fully represented. The committee had happily disposed of all contested cases, and recommended th at the overflowing States have only one vote for each Congressional district, that on all questions the convention vote *viva voce* as a body.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported as follows:

For President—Judge Francis W. Hughes of Pennsylvania, with Vice Presidents from each State, and the usual Secretaries.

Judge Hughes was formally introduced as Permanent President of the Convention. He briefly thanked the body for the honor conferred on him, and reviewed at some length the history of the national banking system from the first feeble and fruitless attempts to inaugurate in 1789 to the present time. He then discussed at considerable length the problem of labor and capital, and declared that it would not be solved by either great political party and would remain unsolved unless the party born here to-day should settle the question in the future. Regarding protection, he declared that the State of Pennsylvania had been misrepresented. The 54,000 Greenback votes of Pennsylvania came from a party which advocates the broadest kind of protection. The protection of labor against capital and against the extortions of usurers. The protection of miners and their families against transportation monopolists. He said protection should be applied to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley; that they should be shielded from the combinations of trunk lines and remarked incidentally, that he and the party favored eminent domain in respect to cottagers as against railroads. In closing, he predicted the adoption here of a national platform which would with great force carry into higher places the standard bearers in 1880, and warned the Convention not to be snared by the broken promises which were now being renewed by the conventions of other parties, in order to capture Greenback votes in the coming national elections.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At seven o'clock, the Convention re assembled and the following platform was immediately read:

Whereas, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate has depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, our land filled with tramps, pauperism, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pinching and starvation.

Whereas, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of the dishonest money-lenders, bankers and bondholders, and

Whereas, while we recognize this fact that men in Congress connected with both the old political parties have stood up manfully for the rights of the people, and met the threats of the money power and the ridicule of an ignorant and subsidized press, yet neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties, in their national platforms propose remedies for the existing evils, and

Whereas, The Independent Greenback party and other associations, more or less effective, have been unable heretofore to make a formidable opposition to old party organizations, and

Whereas, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of the silver dollar, the contraction of bank circulation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments and the prodigal waste of the public lands were crimes against the people, and as far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation,

Therefore we, assembled in National Convention do make a declaration of our principles and invite to all patriotic citizens to unite in an effort to secure financial reform and industrial emancipation.

The organization shall be known as "The National Party," and under this name will perfect without delay, National, State and local associations to secure the election to office of such men only as will pledge themselves to do all in their power to establish these principles.

First—It is the exclusive right and duty of the general government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed. The circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, should be sufficient to supply the requirements of trade, a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

Second—There shall be no privileged class of creditors; salaries, pensions, bonds and all other debts and obligations, public and private, shall be discharged in the legal tender money of the United States strictly according to the stipulation of the laws under which they were contracted.

Third—*Resolved*, That the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing as that of gold.

Fourth—Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business, fixing a minimum amount per capita to the population as near as may be, and otherwise regulating its value by wise and equitable provisions of law so that the ruling rate of interest will secure to labor its just rewards.

Fifth—It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens. Government bonds and money should be taxed precisely as other property, and a graduated income tax should be levied for the support of the Government and the payment of its debts.

Sixth—The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Seventh—The Government should, by general enactments, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed. No monopolies should be legalized.

Eighth—All useless offices should be abolished, the most rigid economy favored in every branch of the public service, and severe punishment inflicted upon public officers who betray the trusts reposed in them.

Ninth—As educated labor has devised means for multiplying production by inventions and discoveries, and as their use requires the exercise of mind as well as body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil will be reduced, giving to the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment and saving them from premature decay and death.

Tenth—The adoption of an American monetary system as proposed herein will harmonize all differences in regard to the tariff and Federal taxation, reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the result of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers who, under the existing system, grew rich upon the earnings of others; that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence so that overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

Eleventh—Both National and State governments should establish bureaus of labor and industrial statistics, clothed with the power of gathering and publishing the same.

Twelfth—That the contract system of employing labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions works great injustice to our mechanics and artisans, and should be prohibited.

Thirteenth—The importation of servile labor into the United States from China is a problem of the most serious importance, and we recommend legislation looking to its suppression.

Each resolution was received with applause. Both vociferous and long continued cheering greeted the first plank which bears more directly on the finance question. The whole platform was immediately adopted without debate.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

By unanimous vote a motion was made and prevailed that a National Executive Committee be appointed, consisting of one member from each State, to be selected by the delegates present, the body being granted permission to fill its vacancies.

CAREY ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

Hon. S. F. Carey then made an elequent five minute speech, in which he urged an active aggressive forward movement; expressed hopes that the Silver League in Washington would feel the moral pressure of this convention and its constituency, and would break away from party ties that have been binding them so firmly.

Blanton Duncan said that he had advocated the name of the National party. That name might indicate that it was a party of the whole Union, and that while he had been a Confederate soldier he was now a true Union man. Ha predicted that the country would at the next election be astonished at the strength of this party, which would become the first party instead of third party as it is now called. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Hill of Missouri, Trevellock of Michigan, Emerson of Pennsylvania, Bane of Illinois, Selby of Kentucky, and Beaumont of New York.

After the usual resolutions of compliment, and the singing of the Doxology, the Convention at 11:10 P. M. adjourned *sine die*.

IN THE OIL COUNTRY.

The Origin of the Great Success of the Standard.

How it Managed to Dictate Terms to the Pennsylvania Road.

The Standard's Grasp Through Its Pipe Lines.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

STILL HARPING ON THE STANDARD.

PARKER CITY, February 21.—When you get any producer to talk seriously on the state of trade he has but one grievance, and that is the Standard monopoly. The rise and progress of this enormous aggregation of capital in the short space it has occupied in public attention, is something marvelous. It was not heard of outside the oil regions a few months ago; now its combined capital is claimed to be over sixty millions. How this could be got together without some royal plant for a start, is what interests a good many. The Standard Oil Company is what we may term in Pennsylvania, a foreign corporation, having its principle office in Cleveland, Ohio, and paying its taxes there. "Not one cent for tribute," does it say to the Pennsylvania treasury, which, through extortions similar, is likely to need it so much.

ORIGIN OF ITS SUCCESS.

The origin of their immense success was the drawback of one dollar per barrel allowed them by the New York Central Railway. Vanderbilt was early in the day made one of its principal stockholders and for years the freight on a barrel of refined oil from Cleveland to New York was one dollar and forty cents, with a square dollar per barrel drawback, whilst the freight from Pittsburgh to New York was one dollar and fifty-six cents per barrel *without any drawback*.

Thus the New York roads were enabled to almost absorb the entire oil trade through the Cleveland or Standard company.

The Pennsylvania railroad made repeated efforts to secure and hold the carrying of this oil at remunerative rates, but in almost every effort they were met by the New York Central with a cut rate, which would have been a losing game for the Pennsylvania railroad to adopt.

The carrying of the oil produced in Pennsylvania has, for several years, amounted to

OVER SEVEN MILLION OF DOLLARS,

at low rates. One of the notable struggles to hold the trade was in 1872. That year the Vanderbilt and Gould interest prevailed on the Standard to move some of their stills to New York, and the great fires at Communipaw and Hunters Point indelibly placed their location upon every one's mind. Here was a singular situation. Two-thirds of all the oil was being produced within one hundred miles of Pittsburgh by rail, and yet it was going in a different direction, twice the distance, to be refined. More than two-thirds of all the oil produced to-day is produced in Clarion, Armstrong and Butler counties, with shipping points by rail—all of them within eighty-five miles and less from Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh instead of being satisfied with the refining of one and a half million dollars' worth could have five millions. The Standard people don't want any one else to go into the business in Pittsburgh, of course, and it is to their interest to prevent any crude oil from getting there. But to get back to the point of how the Standard got to be so powerful, for, as one of the producers said to-day, the Standard not only shakes its fist under the nose of the Pennsylvania road, but it actually knocks it down and sets on it.

THE PITTSBURGH REFINERS

could not stand the Cleveland rebate of one dollar per barrel, and one after another succumbed. The Cleveland combination got stronger and stronger; they reached out for the various pipe lines and bought them up for the purpose of controlling the transportation, until at last they could stand up and say to the great Pennsylvania railroad, we will give you your share of this seven million dollars worth of freight earnings; we will divide the oil carrying around, but mark the *proviso*, you must not carry oil for any one else at our rate. We will give you the nominal rate to Philadelphia but we must have the same drawback we get elsewhere—the same drawback which is allowed us by the New York Central and the New York & Erie. What could they do but accept the situation? The producers admit that the Standard could for a time keep all the oil from the Pennsylvania railroad and send it east by the New York roads, but they seem in earnest when they assert their belief that the oil would soon be brought to their reach along the Valley road and other branches and that they could hold it. From Oil City southward, or down the Allegheny river, sixty-eight per cent. (68) of all the oil is produced. This is naturally theirs to carry, and it seems to the producers the greatest folly in the world that they ever allowed it to be taken from them.

The producers don't care one iota for a free pipe bill if the Pennsylvania railroad would carry their oil to the seaboard at the same rates charged to others. This has been repeated to me here several times today; at the same time they all look for the completion of a pipe line from here to Baltimore and another one to New York as among the inevitable things, and that then the Pennsylvania railroad will lose the oil trade whether they fight with the Standard or not. To show

THE REACH OF THIS STANDARD MACHINE

it is only necessary to look at their pipe line capacity. Before they commenced their open operations, there were in the oil regions over twenty-six separate companies engaged in the transportation of oil by pipe from the wells to the railroads. The Standard Oil Company to-day either owns or controls all of them. There was—

The Octave Pipe Company which gathered up the oil from Church Run and the Octave districts, and loaded at Titusville.

The Church Run Pipe Company, confined to Church Run delivered at Titusville.

The New York Pipe Company, had a line from Tidioute and West Hickory to Garland on the Philadelphia and Erie, twenty-eight miles.

The Titusville Pipe Company had a line from Pithole, through the Shamburg district to Titusville, eleven miles.

The Pennsylvania Transportation Company, had net work lines of about 150 miles in length draining the Pleasantville, West Hickory, Miller farm and Oil City districts. They also operated a ten mile connection from Millerstown to Brady's Bend.

The Rochester and Oleopolis Pipe Company, delivered from the Pithole district to the railroad at the mouth of Pithole creek.

The American Transfer Company, from Upper Turkey Run to Emlenton, about 50 miles of main line and connections.

The Antwerp Pipe extended from the Petersburg district to the Allegheny Valley railroad, through the Sandy district.

The Grant Pipe Company, from the Gr

THE STANDARD STRANDED.

Judge McJunkin Orders the Appointment of a Receiver.

Mr. McFarland Appointed and His Bail Fixed at $300,000.

The Receiver's Duties—Rejoicing in Oildom.

(From The Daily Post of February 27.)

The oil region people will rejoice at the announcement this morning that Mr. McFarland has been appointed Receiver for the Standard Oil Company by Judge McJunkin of the Butler county courts, on the application of *H. L. Taylor et al.* The information is given in an Associated Press dispatch received last night from Butler, as follows:

After several days deliberation in the case of Taylor & Co. vs. Rockefeller and others, Judge McJunkin to-day filed the order of the Court appointing a Receiver. On the argument of the case, the solicitor for the plantiffs contended that the bail of the Receiver should be not above $50,000, as it could be increased from time to time as the case demanded, but the order on file requires the Receiver to give $300,000 bail before he can act. It is supposed that Mr. McFarland, the gentleman appointed Receiver, will have no difficulty in getting the required bail, as he is well and favorably known throughout Butler, Clarion, Venango and Crawford counties as an individual well qualified for the position, being a man of large business experience and of known integrity as well as most peculiarly fitted for the position from the fact that he has for years been the trusted employe of the partnership now sought to be dissolved.

The Receiver will have to take possession of the vast producing interests in which the Standard Oil Company is interested as well as all oil now in stock and belonging to the partnership, and proceed to make such disposition thereof as he may have a right to do under the order of the court. The decision meets the approbation of all disintere sted parties including lawyers and others who heard the proofs in the case, and the argument of counsel as it is admitted on the plaintiffs showing and the admissions of defendants as to rebates, drawbacks, etc., and the admitted partnership the court could not have done otherwise than appoint a Receiver.

The motion for an injunction was for the present not granted but of course can be renewed if occasion require it.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!

Great Reduction.

January 5.—From this date I will for '86 extract the teeth without pain and furnish as beautiful, strong, first-class, durable, good fitting, well made, finely finished serviceable and natural appearing set of teeth as is made in the world for $8 and warrant them for life. My work has stood for twenty years superior to all others.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
Surgeon Dentist, 278 Penn Avenue.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Labors Concluded Here—"State Secrets" Pared Away to Be Probed.

The Legislative Committee concluded their labors in this city at six Wednesday evening. Col. Gray of the Fourteenth regiment, was the last witness on the stand and after he had finished the Committee retired to the Judge's chamber for private consultation. To-day the members will return to Harrisburg and for the remainder of the week will attend to their legislative duties. It is the intention to continue the riot investigation there for a few days, when Governor Hartranft and the remainder of the "State's Secret" party will be called upon to testify. Philadelphia will probably be visited the following week, by the Committee, for the purpose of taking testimony from Gen. Brinton and other members of the Philadelphia troops who "fought so nobly at the battle of Twenty-eighth street." The Committee will possibly not be able to visit Reading—"should that be the case," said a member, "the testimony we have, coupled with three thousand pages, and what we will take, will enable us to do justice to those regions."

Ere Decay Ruins Your Teeth.

Use SOZODONT, which possesses unequalled efficacy as a dental restorative. Then lose no time in repairing defects of what should be, if the ornaments of the mouth and efficient masticators of the food. WEMS & W

"I Thought I Was Brave Enough.

To stand the pain, so I had six teeth extracted without taking anything, but Oh! Dr., the pain was fearful and for a whole week afterward I dreamed every night that I was going through the operation again and suffered horribly. Hereafter I will have you extract my teeth, and so tell all my friends here, for really I did not know when you put the instrument in my mouth," said a lady yesterday to Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 271 Penn avenue.

For County Commissioner.

Mr. James Irvin announces himself in another column as a candidate for County Commissioner. As is well known he now fills that office. He has fulfilled the duties of his position satisfactorily, and if re-elected will continue to be a faithful officer.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday, March 27th, at nine o'clock, a sale of stock, agricultural implements, etc., will be commenced at the late residence of Henry Good, deceased, on the Perrysville plank road, near Perrysville, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. D&W

Why Do So Many Thousands

Visit 278 Penn avenue? The reason is obvious. For twenty years Dr. Quincy A. Scott has performed the most skillful dental operations, never allowing a poor job to leave his offices, and has succeeded in pleasing and satisfying over eighty thousand patients. The consequence is, that they call on him again when in need of dental services, and take pleasure in sending their friends and acquaintances.

WITH COMMENDABLE propriety the Louisiana State Lottery Company of New Orleans, gives to all its patrons a guarantee that it does not in any case disclose any of the facts connected with its immense business, so that if the reader should, by the investment of two dollars, receive thirty thousand dollars in a few days, as a return for his investment, sent to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, no one would be any the wiser, unless he gave willingly a written acknowledgment of the fact. W&W

BOARDING—Persons desiring comfortable and well-furnished rooms with board permanent or transient, can be accommodated at No. 59 Sandusky Street, Allegheny Location central. tf

EXTRAVAGANCE is rapidly ruining the Khedive of Egypt. He sustains upward of twenty palaces, in which he supports in luxury three wives and nine hundred women of the harem. Each of the grown up princes of the blood also has his separate palace and retinue of servants, and the horses in the stables of the father and sons are numbered by hundreds.

REFORM WITH A VENGEANCE

How Hayes Pays His Debt to an Ex-Electoral Commissioner.

To Oblige Hoar, He Nominates a Friend of His for Collector of Boston.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Mr Hayes to-day nominated A. W. Beard to be Collector of Customs at Boston, to succeed Collector Simmons, whose term expires to-morrow. The nomination is understood to have been made upon the joint recommendation of Senators Hoar and Dawes, and Representatives Claflin.

HOW BOSTON FEELS ABOUT IT.

BOSTON, February 27.—The nomination of A. W. Beard for Collector of this port in place of Simmons was a complete surprise to most people here. Disappointment, chagrin, and disgust are freely expressed. The action of Hayes is incomprehensible to the merchants and the best citizens of Boston.

The explanation is rather freely offered in political circles that Hayes was actuated simply by a desire to please Senator Hoar; that he could not well fail to recognize at the first opportunity Hoar's services in the Electoral Commission business, and that first opportunity has just arrived. It is argued that Mr. Beard is as much a politician as Mr. Simmons, and that the nomination is made for political reasons solely.

Few are found who openly defend the substitution of Beard for Simmons, who, by his experience, is far better fitted for the duties of the office, especially as the retention of the present incumbent was earnestly desired by the greater portion of those who have business at the Custom House, and who have been more efficiently served by Simmons than by any former Collector. Besides, it was supposed that Hayes would stick to his professed civil service principles in this case, and his failure to do so has rendered the boasted rules a farce.

Mr. Simmons has not yet returned to explain his defeat. Mr. Beard declares the place was not sought by him. He will not talk on the subject further than to say that he will run the office, if confirmed, in accordance with civil service reform.

His appointment can hardly be said to satisfy anybody but except his personal friends. The young reformers of the Republican party, the Bristow men as they are called, feel it is a blow. They have worked against Simmons, it is true; but they would have been better satisfied with his reappointment than they are with the appointment of Beard.

BEARD NEEDS THE SALARY.

The appointment of Beard is the one topic here to-night. Even the strongest advocates of Hayes's policy of Southern pacification and Civil Service reform are disgusted, excepting, of course the few who, under teaching of the Boston *Advertiser*, hate Collector Simmons because he was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth. The business community, especially, is shocked at the wanton disregard of its wishes, often and loudly expressed.

Mr. Beard, the appointee, has been for several years Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and chiefly noted for his adroitness as a machine politician. He had not publicly expressed any views on the Southern policy, and not been supposed to be a warm adherent of Hayes. He is not so well off as he once was. As a clothing dealer he has not been successful, having failed twice. It is impossible to account for this selection except on the theory that Beard it at present in need of the salary. Of this there is no doubt. Thus the Boston Custom House is converted into a charitable institution.

For Years Painless Filling

Has been made a specialty by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor is the finest operator in the State, warrants his fillings for life, and charges less than any other first-class operator.

$25 Reward

will be paid if C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam does not afford prompt relief
dec18:d&W3m

MARRIED.

MOSS—LANGDON—On Tuesday, *February* 26, 1878, Mr. THOS. T. MOSS, of Chartiers township, to MISS ELLEN LANGDON, of the East End. No cards.

May happiness shed her choicest gifts upon their pathway and grant a long life of prosperity, and at the last of their earthly pilgrimage may Heaven crown each brow with immortal radiance.

DIED.

GAZZAM—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 19, 1878, Dr. EDWARD D. GAZZAM, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

STITT—On Wednesday, February 26, 1878, JOHN T. STITT.

CONWAY—In Beaver county, Pa., THOMAS CONWAY, of Conway Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., brother of Capt. J. Conway, of Co. H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pa. Vols., and brother-in-law of Peter Ivory, Esq., of Ross township, on Tuesday, February 19, 1878, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

PORTERFIELD—On Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, JOHN PORTERFIELD, aged eighty-six years.

MURPHY—On Thursday evening, February 21, 1878, at 10:15 o'clock, MARY E., wife of the late James H. Murphy, aged thirty-eight years and eight months.

KENNEDY—On Thursday, February 21, at 8 o'clock, MATTIE EDNA, daughter of Mattie A. and W. J. A. Kennedy, aged nine months and twenty-one days.

HURLEY—On Thursday, Febebruary 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., MAGGIE DEMPSEY, wife of Patrick Hurley.

HANMANN—On Thursday, February 21, 1878, at 6 o'clock A. M., MAGDALENA HANMANN, aged seventy-five years, ten months and eighteen days.

BAIRD—On Thursday evening, February 21, 1878, at 9:45 o'clock, ANNIE LEE, only child of J. C. and Bella Baird, aged four months and seventeen days.

LIPPERT—On Thursday, February 21, 1878, at 6¾ o'clock P. M., CLARENCE M. LIPPERT, son of A. J. and M. A. Lippert, aged seven months and five days.

GALLAHER—On Friday morning, February 23 1878, at 4 o'clock, of diphtheria, MORGAN BURRELL, son of Dr. Thomas J. and Eliza J. Gallaher, aged two years and eleven months.

CARR—On Thursday evening, February 21, 1878, at 7½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, ROBERT CARR, in the seventy second year of his age.

VOELKER—On February 24th, at 2 o'clock, EMMA CATHERINE, daughter of Susan and John Voelker, aged 11 months.

HUSSNER—On February 24th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, M., JACOB HUSSNER, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

KENWELL—February 24, 1878, at 11:15 A. M., MRS. CATHERINE KENWELL, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

FINK—On Tuesday morning, February 26, 1878, at 2 o'clock, CHARLES ANTONY, son of Casper and Wilhelmina Fink, aged three months and two weeks.

CRONIN—On Tuesday, February 26, 1878, at 25 minutes to 12 A. M., JOHN EDWARD, beloved son of Andrew and Bridget Cronin, aged three years, two months and three days.

MCCLURKAN—On Tuesday afternoon, February 26, 1878, at 4:40 o'clock, SAMUEL MCCLURKAN, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

JOHNSTON—At his late residence, in Wilkins township, C. B. JOHNSTON, aged sixty-three years.

MCDONNELL—Wednesday, February 27th, at 7:30 A. M., JAS. MCDONNELL, aged seventeen years and ten months.

WHEELER—At Swanesteloe, New York, Monday, February 25, 1878, JOSEPH W. WHEELER of this city, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

NEELIS—On Tuesday, February 26, 1878, at 11 o'clock, MICHAEL, youngest son of Peter and Mary J. Neelis, aged twenty years and six days.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, bankers, No. 57 Market street, report the following as the closing of the gold and stock markets, at New York and Philadelphia:

Gold.....101⅞

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. 6s, '81....	105⅝	5-20's '68, reg.	108¾
U. S. 6s, coup.	105⅝	5-20s '68.....	108¾
5-20's '65, new.	103½	10-40's.....	103⅜
5-20's '67, reg..	105½	10-40's, coup..	106⅛
5-20s '67.....	105½	Currency 6's.	119
New 5 per cts.	103		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's.. 100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Pa. Central...	28⅛	Lehigh Valley	38⅞
Reading.....	14⅛	Central Trans.	...
U. Co's N. J..	112½	Empire Trans.	...
P. C. & St. L	...	Oil Creek.....	6½
A. V. R. R....	106		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Pacific Mail....	22¾	Lake Shore....	60⅞
Western U....	75⅞	Mich. Central	59½
C. & N. W....	34⅞	N. Y. Central	104¾
do pfd.....	61¾	H. & St. Joe..	10
Rock Island..	99	Ohio & Miss..	7½
St. Paul.....	37½	Toledo & Wab	15½
do pfd.....	69¾	Union Pacific	67½
C. & C. & I. C.	2½	Jersey Central	15½
Erie.....	9	Del & Lack..	46⅞

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Gold opened at 101¾ and closed at 101⅞. Carrying rates 3½ to 5 per cent. Silver at London 55¼ pence; here, silver bars 121⅜ greenbacks; 119¼ gold. Silver coin ¾@1¼ per cent. discount. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds quiet and firm. State securities dull.

Stocks in the early dealings declined ⅛@¾ per cent., but later recovered a fraction. The market was weak and lower during the afternoon, the decline ranging from ¼ to ¾ per cent. in the general list and 2¾ per cent. in Morris & Essex which sold down from 71¼ to 68¾, recovering at the close to 68¾. Coal stocks were weak and declined in prices, Morris & Essex being also affected by the Legislative Committees investigation. The close was feverish and unsettled. Transactions were 85,000 shares, of which 1,700 were New York Central, 21,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwest common, 1,600 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 2,500 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 St. Joseph and 3,000 Western Union. The Milwaukee & St Paul directors declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred stock payable in April.

Close—Money closes easy at 4½@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Custom receipts $257,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $148,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Sterling strong; long 83½; short 85½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	105⅝	5-20s, '65, new	103½
5-20s, '67.....	105½	5-20s, '68.....	108⅝
New 5s.....	103	New 4½s.....	102⅞
New 4 per cts.	102⅝	Currency 6s.	119
10-40s.....	103⅞	10-40s, coups..	106⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	36½	Tennessee new..	35⅛
Virginia, new	30	Virginia, old....	32
Missouri 6s...	103		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T....	75¾	C. C. C. & I....	28½
Quicksilver....	17⅛	N. Y. Central..	105⅛
Do preferred.	29⅛	Rock Island....	98¾
Pacific Mail....	22⅛	St. Paul.....	37⅛
Mariposa.....	1¾	Do preferred.	69¼
Do preferred.	2¼	Tol. & Wabash	15⅛
Adams Ex....100		Fort Wayne....	85
Fargo Express.	84½	Terre Haute....	4¼
American Ex..	49	Do preferred.	17
U. S. Express.	50½	C. & A.....	69
N. Y. Central..104½		Do preferred.	97
Erie.....	9	O. & M.....	7⅝
Do preferred.	20	Del. & Lack..	46⅝
Harlem..... ....141½		A. & P. Tel. Co	20⅛
Mich. Central..	59⅝	Mo. Pacific.....	1½
Panama.....	130	B. & Q.....	100
Union Pacific....	67⅛	H. & St. Joe....	10
Lake Shore....	60⅞	Central Pacific.	4⅛
Illinois Central	73	Union	4⅞
P. & C.....	6¼	Land Grants...	4
N. W. C.....	34⅝	Sinking Fund..	96⅜
Do preferred.	61⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 27.—Consols, 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 102⅞; do. '67, 106⅜; 10-40s, 103⅝; new 5s, 104; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 22⅝; Illinois Central, 74½; Pennsylvania Central, 28.

PARIS, February 27.—Rentes 109f 80c.

ANTWERP, February 27.—Refined petroleum 27½.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton dull at 6 1-16@6 5-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 6,100 bales, California white wheat 9s 10d@10s 10d; club, 10s 10d@11s 2d; red western, spring, 9s 1d@10s 10d; winter, 10s 10d@10s 11½d. Flour—western canal, 25s@27s. Corn—old western mixed, 28@28½d; new, 26¼@26¾d. Oats 3s. Barley 3s 11d. Canadian peas 36½d. American cloverseed 45@46s. Pork 54s. Beef—prime mess 85s. American lard 38½s. Fine American cheese 60d. Bacon—long clear, 28½; short clear, 29½. Fine American tallow 40½s. Spirits turpentine 7¼d; refined 8½d. Linseed oil 27£. Common rosin 6¼d; pale 12s. Turpentine 26d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 27, 1878.

The markets to-day showed considerable improvement, owing doubtless to the fine weather. Country dealers have allowed their stocks to run down, rather than wade through the bad roads, and are now compelled to replenish their stocks. Most dealers do not believe this is a permanent improvement, and that the market will assume its wonted inactivity soon.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples—Receipts are almost entirely of the medium or lower grades, fancy or choice apples continue scarce. Receipts of beans have been largely on the increase with a light demand and prices easy. The receipts of fresh eggs, on the increase and market easy. Limed eggs dull and only saleable when no fresh are to be had.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $4 00@4 50; medium, $1 75@2 00; inferior, $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 60c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per doz $7 50

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 00@2 10 medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 24@26c; prime roll, 22@23c; lower grades, 9@16c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 12½@13¼c; common to fair 10@11c; New York 13½@14c; Sweitzer 12@14c; Limberger 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00@9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $8 25@8 50; choice Cape Cod, $8 00@9 00; 1 bush box $2 75@3 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 16@17c per dozen, limed, 6@8c.

HOMINY—$3 60@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per lb, 4½@5¼c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, 75c@$1 00; shellbarks, $1 00@1 25.

ONIONS—Red per bbl, $1 50@1 75; yellow $2 00@2 50; yellow, per bush 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 38@40c; mixed lots, 30@40c; do from store, 40@45c; in bbls, $1 25@1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 25@3 50; Baltimore, 2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens, 50@55c per pair; ducks 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per lb. 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per lb 11@12c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c, turkeys 13@14.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; timothy, $1 50@1 65; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@6 00.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

No changes have occurred worthy of notice. Prices remains the same, and business about average.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 28@1 30; Southern white, $1 30@1 33 Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25@1 28; medium do, $1 22@1 25; northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 46@47c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c per bushel; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c ₱ bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75 per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $9 25@9 50; white wheat, $7 00@7 25; red wheat, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin, $6 25@6 50; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; Rye flour $3 75@4 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 ke gs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $12@13; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prairie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $17 00@18 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00 chopped corn and oats, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Coffees continue dull with but little prospect of an immediate improvement. No change has taken place in other articles in this line.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	**₱ lb.**	Prime sugar syrup..	45c
Fancy Rio...	21½@22 c	Good do do ..	40
Choice Rio...	20½@21 c	Good molasses.....	42c
Prime Rio....	20½@21 c	Black	36c
Good Rio....	19 @ c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	17 @ 18c	Standard A..	9⅝@
Java.....	26 @28 c	Metrop'n A...	9 @
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B....	8⅞@
Rio in papr's.	22 @22½c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..	21 @22 c	Molasses do..	7½@ 7¾c
Java in pap'r	26 @26½c	Cut loaf.....	@10½c
Java in bulk	25½@26 c	Crushed.....	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered.....	@10½c
Young Hyson.	25c@1 00	Granulated...	@10 c
Gunpowder..	35c@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	25c@ 75	Strictly prime...	45@ c
Oolong.....	30c@ 80	Prime.....	42@ c
Souchong.....	25c@ 75	Fair.....	37 @
Rice.		**Soaps.**	
Carolina.....	7 @7¼c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20
Hearth.....	6 @ c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	5 75
Pearl.....	3¾@4 c	Rabbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Silver gloss..	9 c	Gold do.....	
Corn.....	7¼@10 c	Extra olive do....	8
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city ₱ lb	9 c
Chicago corn..	8½c	German mottled do	6½c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box..	4 25
Cloves.....	45@ c	**Soda.**	
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs	4½c
Cassia.....	20@21 c	Do assted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.....	1 10@1 15	Do assted ¼ p'ks	6¼c
Pepper.....	15@16 c	Sol soda in kegs.....	2½c
Syrups		**Candles.**	
Choice maple syrup	50c	Star, full weight	14 c
Prime	47c	Stearine.....	10½@11c
Close sugar syrup	50c	Mould.....	11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams sugar cured ₱ lb..	8½@	Pig pork clear, 100 lbs per kit.....	3 75
Shoulders.....	6¾@	Lard, p. l. in trees ₱ lb.....	8
Brk'fst bacon, ₱ lb	9 @	Do, ¼ trees ₱ lb..	8¼
Dried beef, ₱ lb	11½@12	Do, ½ trees ₱ lb..	8¼
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	Do, refined in trees, ₱ lb.....	8½
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb.....	6	" " ¼ bbls	9
Bacon sides.....	8	" " ½ bbls	9
H. short sides, do.	7	" " bk'ts..	9½
H. clear sides, do.	7½	" in 3-lb caddies	11
Mess pork.....	12 50	" " 5-lb "	11
Pig pork clear, 50 lbs per kit.....	3 50	" " 10-lb "	10½
		Ham sausage.....	

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—Per lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries do $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 25; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@2 25, new; tomatoes do., $1 25@1 50. Corn do $1 65@1 90. Pickles, bbls, $7 75@9 25; half do, $4 50@5 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, per lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4½@5½c; do, common do, 3@4c. do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c, do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@26c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, per lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $35; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackeral $12 00; No. 3 medium mackeral, $10 00; split Labrador herring $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, ₱ half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake puckerel, $3 50; lake herring, $3 12; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $5 00; medium do, $5; boneless codfish, $6; Halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 10c; No. 1 herring ₱ box 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $2 @2.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, new, $2 60; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 7@7½c ₱ lb; new sultanas, 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 6@6½c. Citron, 22c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 16c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do, shelled 40; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Macaroni, 10@30. Tapioca, 16c. Oranges per case, $5 50@7 00. Lemons, Malaga, repacked, $3 50@5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 25 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@66c; No. 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white, winter; 55½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon, 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $8 00; small do, $8 50@9 00; gherkins, do, $9 50@10 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $5 50@5 75; gherkins do, $5 50@6 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 27, 1878.

The crude market was firm to-day, and indications point to a further rise and firmer market.

CRUDE.

United at $1 69@1 71; shipments, $1 89.

REFINED.

New York, 12½@12¾c; Philadelphia, 12c; Pittsburgh, 10½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City barrels are selling for $1 15 and country for $1 00.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 27.—Upper road market opened at $1 85 bid.

DIDIOUTE, February 27.—Shipments at $1 70 bid.

PARKERS, February 27.—Market firm; $1 66¼ bid.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Crude, 9¼@9½c; refined 12c.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Crude 7½@7¾c; refined, 12¼c.

CLEVELAND, February 27.— Petroleum, S. W., 110 deg. test, 11½c.

OIL CITY, February 27.—The market opened firm with sales at $1 72½, advanced to $1 73¾, declined to $1 69¾, closing with sales at $1 70; shipments yesterday 38,299 barrels; transactions aggregated 238,000 barrels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1878.

[Reported specially for The Post by W. G. Gish.

CATTLE.

The arrivals are somewhat heavier than last week and with bad reports from the Eastern markets the trade is very dull, and but very few selling at the prices, which are a strong ¼ to ⅜c per hundred off from last week's prices. Some of the salesmen say that it is almost impossible to effect sales at any price. The quality of stock is good and quite a number of lots will go east in first hands. We give quotations as follows, with only a limited number changing hands at the prices: Best, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, $5 00@5 15; good, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $4 75@5 00; fair, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 40@4 75; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4 00@4 25; common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $3 65@4 00; bulls and cows $2 75@3 75.

HOGS.

The supply for the past week has been moderate and demand fair for light grades and good Philadelphias, but if the receipts should be a little heavy prices will not hold. Below we give the ruling of to-day's trade, which was fair and about all sold. Best Philadelphias $4 40@4 50; fair do $4 30@4 40; best Yorkers $4 15@4 25; fair $4 00@4 10; roughs $3 00@3 50.

SHEEP.

The receipts for the past week have been liberal and trade fair, at about last week's prices and about all sold. We quote good, 120 to 130 lbs, $5 40@5 70; good, 90 to 100 lbs, $4 75@5 00; good, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 00@4 50; common, 70 to 80 lbs, $3 00@3 75. prospects only fair.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Beeves—Receipts 3,070 head, against 3,660 head for the same time last week; market easier and about $1 00 per head lower; rough oxen as low as 7¼c, to dress 54 lbs; ordinary to prime steers 8¼c, to dress 55 lbs, to 10¼c, to dress 57 lbs; a few extra and fancy cattle at 10¾@11c, to dress 57 lbs; exporters took 500 head good to strictly prime at 9¼@10¼c, to dress 56 to 56 lbs; steamer took out yesterday 1,680 quarters beef and 750 carcasses mutton; the exports for the week include 365 tons to Liverpool, 1,680 quarters to Glasgow, 170 live to London, 90 live to Bermudas and 460 quarters to Havre. Sheep—Receipts 5,100 head, making 5,350 for two days, against 7,030 for the same time last week; market slow and firm at full prices; ordinary to good sheep, 5½@6¼c; extra 6¾@6¾c; good lambs 6¾c. Swine—Receipts 3,800 head, making 10,300 head for two days, against 11,000 for the same time last week; market quiet at $4 25@4 50 ₱ 100 lbs, live; 3 car loads at $4 25@4 45.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market dull and lov er with some unsold; mixed packing slow at $3 60@3 80; light fairly active at $3 80@3 85; choice heavy quiet at $3 85@3 95; a few sold early at $4 00. Cattle—receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; shipping dull, weak and a shade lower at $3 25@4 85; feeders fairly active at $2 60@2 80, mixed butchers' quiet and steady; steers $3 00@3 75; cows, $2 35@3 50 bulls, $2 00@3 25. Sheep—receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 300 head; market in fair demand; good $5 50@5 10; medium $3 50@4 00; inferior $3 00@3 50.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, February 27.—Cattle—receipts 663 head; total for the week 6,596 head. Market dull and declining with but few sales; medium to choice steers 1,100 to 1,450 lbs $4 05@4 85; extra, 1,550 lbs $5 15; stockers $2 50@3 25; light butchers' steers $3 77@4 10; unsold stock from yesterday shipped East. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 4,500 head; total for the week 13,900 head. Market without decided change. Sales of twelve cars. Hogs—receipts 2,070 head; total for the week 14,360 head. Market dull and holders unwilling to make concessions; few sales of Yorkers, fair to selected $4 10@4 25; heavy, good to choice $4 15@4 25; common to fair $3 50@4 05; two cars unsold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton dull and nominal at 10⅞@11c; futures steady. Flour in limited demand; receipts, 11,000 barrels; No. 2, $2 75@4 00; superfine western and State $4 10@4 90; common to good $5 00@5 15; good to choice $5 20@6 00; white wheat extra $6 05@6 75; extra Ohio $5 00@7 25; St. Louis $5 10@8 00; Minnesota patent process $8 50. Rye flour unchanged at $3 00@3 75. Cornmeal dull; western $2 50@2 90. Wheat slighly in buyers favor; receipts, 168,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 20@1 29, No. 2 Milwaukee in store $1